

# LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOLUME 49

February, 1956

No. 1

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## PRESIDENT'S PAGE

February is certainly not too soon to begin to plan on attendance at the Golden Jubilee meeting of A.A.L.L. The dates are from June 25 to June 28; the place is Philadelphia, Pa. All members should plan to attend!

Philadelphia has always been regarded as a place in which not to meet, because of the excessive heat (shades of Miami and Chicago!). This time we can make a promise: Philadelphia will be air-conditioned. Of course there is no dymaxion spheroid enclosing the city, but the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, convention headquarters, is air-conditioned from top to bottom. We are following a mandate when we assure you that no meeting will be held which will not assure you of a calm and cool milieu.

From the replies which I received to an inquiry sent out in the Spring, it is apparent that there is a wide variety of interests to be satisfied by any meeting place. Philadelphia can supply most of them. Although we do not have bathing beaches at our door-step, some of the finest in the country are only sixty miles away. If your interest is in mountain scenery, on a less than grandiose scale, there are the Poconos. If history is your desire, where can more be found than in the City of Brotherly Love? There is Independence Hall, with its Liberty Bell which, despite the Davy Crockett song, still has a crack in it), the home of Betsy Ross, Carpenter's Hall, Valley Forge and Washington's Crossing.

From the viewpoint of art, few places can supply more than Philadelphia. If "pure" art concerns you, we can give you the Philadelphia Museum of Art and the Rodin Museum. If your interest extends into artistic application, architecture will be rewarding. There are many houses of Colonial vintage still in existence and open to inspection. And there is the city of Newcastle, Delaware, which is a gem of early American architecture. The outlying counties are full of early homes, all of great charm and interest. Of course there is Winterthur, the Henry DuPont Museum (see article in *Saturday Evening Post*, Nov. 3, 1951), a collection of exceptional merit.

Lovers of music are afforded Robin Hood Dell concerts. Sports fans can see the Phils, whether phaintin' or phightin'. And it might be wise to point out that the Philadelphia Zoo is the oldest in the country!

We hope to make your visit to Philadelphia interesting and rewarding. We are anxious to please you, and we are only here to serve you. We'll be seeing you in June.

CARROLL C. MORELAND

# Opinions of Justices Sitting in Chambers

by FREDERICK BERNAYS WIENER\*

A few years back, in their monumental revision of Robertson and Kirkham, *Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States*,<sup>1</sup> Messrs. Kurland and Wolfson undertook a listing of "Opinions of Supreme Court Justices Not in the United States Reports."<sup>2</sup> Since that time, there has been a marked increase in the number of opinions rendered by the Justices sitting in chambers, and dealing with the matters with which they are authorized to act in their individual capacity, viz., applications for bail, supersedeas, stays, injunctions, and for extensions of time.

No effort will be made here to duplicate or even summarize the treatment of these matters that appear in standard texts.<sup>3</sup> For present purposes,

it seems sufficient to point out that, pursuant to statute, there is always one Justice assigned to each of the eleven federal judicial circuits,<sup>4</sup> with ample provision in the Rules to cover temporary assignments in the event of death or absence of the incumbent.<sup>5</sup> But the term "Circuit Justice" is properly a misnomer except when the Justice assigned to a particular Circuit is actually sitting on circuit—the historical meaning<sup>6</sup>—a function now generally limited to acting as a member of the Court of Appeals for that Circuit;<sup>7</sup> or when, by reason of the terminology employed in the Criminal Rules, he is acting on an application for bail pending an appeal in a federal criminal case.<sup>8</sup>

Where the case in respect of which relief is sought is a federal one arising in a particular Circuit, then applica-

\* Member of the District of Columbia Bar.

1. (1951), hereinafter cited simply as Kurland & Wolfson.

2. Appendix B, pp. 943-947. Inasmuch as the present paper is restricted to opinions written by the Justices while sitting in chambers, no effort has been made to supplement the Kurland & Wolfson collection of opinions written by the Justices while sitting as members of a Court of Appeals. For a recent instance of the latter type, see note 7, *infra*.

3. *Bail*: Kurland & Wolfson, §442; Stern & Gressman, *Supreme Court Practice* (2d ed. 1954) 213-217 (hereinafter cited simply as Stern & Gressman); Supreme Court Rules 49 and 50; F. R. Crim. P., Rule 46; see *Stack v. Boyle*, 342 U. S. 1.

*Supersedeas*: Kurland & Wolfson, §§431-436; Stern & Gressman, 246-249; Supreme Court Rule 18.

*Stays*: Kurland & Wolfson, §§437-441; Stern & Gressman, 207-213; 28 U.S.C. §2101(f); Supreme Court Rules 27, 50, and 51; F. R. Crim. P., Rule 38.

*Applications for Extension of Time*: Stern & Gressman, 166-169, 232, 381-382; 28 U.S.C. §§2101(c), 2101(d); Supreme Court Rules 22, 34, 35(2), and 50. In view of the terms of the Supreme Court's

new Rules, particularly Rules 34(2) and 22(4), the discussion in Kurland & Wolfson, §415, no longer represents the present state of the law.

4. 28 U.S.C. §42.

5. Supreme Court Rule 50(4). For a recent instance, see the order of the Court temporarily assigning Mr. Justice Frankfurter to the Second Circuit following the death of Mr. Justice Jackson. J. Sup. Ct., Oct. T. 1954, p. 88. The Revisers' Notes to 28 U.S.C. §42 reflect an intent "that the powers of the Court to assign the justices among the several circuits should be completely flexible."

6. From the days when the Justices rode circuit. The opinions rendered on circuit are, of course, collected in the 30 volumes of Fed. Cas.

7. For the last opinion rendered by a Circuit Justice as a member of a Court of Appeals, see *Lago Oil & Transport Co. v. United States*, 218 F. 2d 631 (C. A. 2) (Frankfurter, J.)

8. Criminal Rule 46(a)(2).



tion therefor should be made normally through the Clerk, to the Justice who at the time is assigned to such Circuit.<sup>9</sup> In state cases, the application is properly directed to the Justice assigned to the Circuit in which the State is geographically located.<sup>10</sup> The Rules<sup>11</sup> as well as the tradition of practice<sup>12</sup> join in admonishing that application should normally have been made below and there denied before the matter is presented to a Justice of the Supreme Court.

An application may be denied by the single Justice, in which event it may, at least to a limited extent, be renewed before another Justice,<sup>13</sup> with one exception: only the Circuit Justice, i.e., the Justice regularly assigned to the Circuit, can grant bail in a federal criminal case.<sup>14</sup> This follows from the specific language of Criminal Rule 46(b)(2), which, so its textual history indicates, was in no sense inadvertent.<sup>15</sup>

9. Supreme Court Rules 50(1), 50(4).

10. *Ibid.*

11. Supreme Court Rules 18(2), 27; Criminal Rule 38(c).

12. Kurland & Wolfson, §§437-438; Stern & Gressman, 209-211.

13. Supreme Court Rules 34(3), 50(5). See particularly the text of Rule 50(5): "A justice denying an application made to him will note his denial thereon. Thereafter, unless action on such application is by law restricted to the circuit justice, or is out of time under Rule 34(3), the party making the application may renew the same to any other Justice, subject to the provisions of this rule. Except where the denial has been without prejudice, such renewed applications are not favored."

Stern & Gressman correctly note (p. 212) that "the Justices are reluctant to encourage such shopping around by granting what has already been denied, and hardly ever grant such [renewed] applications."

14. Criminal Rule 46(b)(2): "Bail may be allowed pending appeal \* \* \* by the trial judge or by the appellate court or by any judge thereof or by the circuit justice."

15. In the Preliminary Draft of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (May 1943), the provision in question was draft Rule 42(a)(2), and read in pertinent part, "by the trial judge or by the appel-

The once mooted question whether an individual Justice had the power to grant bail pending appeal from an order denying a writ of habeas corpus<sup>16</sup> has now been resolved by the Court's new Rule 49, which specifically recognizes such power.<sup>17</sup>

Passing now to applications generally, the Justice concerned may grant the application made to him, or he may refer the application for stay or bail to the full Court,<sup>18</sup> in which event the final order becomes that of the Court.

The full Court has power to grant bail in a case pending before it.<sup>19</sup> Probably the full Court may review the action of a single Justice granting or denying bail.<sup>20</sup> In any event, it is clearly settled that both the grant and the denial of a stay by a single Justice are appealable to the full Court, though only once, in the *Rosenberg* case,<sup>21</sup> has the single Justice's action been set aside. In the two other appeals from a single Justice's stay order to the full Court that have been

late court or by any judge thereof or by a justice of the Supreme Court." [Italics added.] In the Second Preliminary Draft (February 1944) it appeared, without change from the foregoing, as draft Rule 48(a)(2). Thus the change occurred between the last draft circulated to the bar and the final form promulgated by the Court in January 1945.

16. Compare *In re Pirinsky*, item 16 *infra*, with *In re Johnson*, item 27 *infra*; see Jackson, J., in *Stack v. Boyle*, 342 U. S. 1, 17-18; Kurland & Wolfson, pp. 921-922.

17. Rule 49; and see my article, *The Supreme Court's New Rules* (1954) 68 Harv. L. Rev. 20, 23, 87.

18. Supreme Court Rule 50(6).

19. E.g., *Carlson v. Landon*, 341 U. S. 918; see Supreme Court Rule 49.

20. This follows from the cases discussed later in this paragraph, although, so far as is known, no such instance has arisen in connection with applications for bail, whether in a criminal case or in a habeas corpus proceeding.

21. *Rosenberg v. United States*, 346 U. S. 273.

found, the action of the single Justice remained in force.<sup>22</sup> Significantly enough, in one of those cases the Court at the same time denied the motion of the successful party to enlarge the single Justice's stay into one granted by the full Court.<sup>23</sup>

As has been indicated, action on the various matters submitted to individual Justices in chambers has been accompanied by an increasing number of opinions written in connection therewith. The importance of such applications to counsel and to individual litigants—literally often of life-or-death significance to the latter—suggests that it would be helpful, at the very least, to have collected somewhere a complete list of such opinions; and that is the purpose of the present paper.

As the appended list indicates, many of these opinions remain unreported; some have been unofficially reported, without uniformity as to place of publication and frequently long after they were rendered;<sup>24</sup> and none has been reported, as such, in the United States Reports.<sup>25</sup>

22. *Johnson v. Stevenson*, 335 U. S. 801; *Land v. Dollar*, 341 U. S. 737. Following the stay in *Johnson v. Stevenson*, the complaint was ordered dismissed on appeal, 170 F. 2d 108 (C. A. 5), and certiorari was denied, 336 U. S. 904.

23. *Johnson v. Stevenson*, 335 U. S. 801.

24. E.g., Mr. Justice Reed's opinion in *In re Equitable Office Bldg. Corp.*, item 12 *infra*, though rendered in August 1946, did not appear in the Supreme Court Reporter until vol. 72, in which were reported the decisions of the October 1951 Term. E.g., the opinion of Mr. Justice Jackson in *In re Pirinsky*, item 16 *infra*, dated Sept. 10, 1949, appeared in the Supreme Court Reporter for the 1949 Term, but not in the Lawyers' Edition until 96 L.Ed., that covered the 1951 Term. E.g., the opinion of Mr. Justice Jackson in *Williamson v. United States*, Sept. 25, 1950, item 20 *infra*, which duly appeared in L. Ed. for the 1950 Term, was reported by West, not in S.Ct., but in F. 2d!

25. The sole exception, the opinion of Mr. Justice

Do such opinions warrant formal publication? Kurland and Wolfson indicated<sup>26</sup> that their non-publication in the United States Reports might be a consequence of the statute governing the Reporter of Decisions, which, by requiring him to publish "the decisions of the Court",<sup>27</sup> could by negative inference be interpreted to preclude the publishing of decisions of the Justices on applications presented in chambers.

It may be, too, that the failure of these opinions to appear in the official reports reflects a lack of interest on the part of a majority of the Justices in having such opinions printed there; this is a subject on which it is certainly not profitable, and perhaps inappropriate, to speculate. But, speaking solely from the mundane point of view of the practitioner, it is submitted that official publication of the opinions of the Justices sitting in chambers would be extremely helpful in affording guidance as to the presentation of those frequent and vital applications the granting or denial of which is so highly discretionary.

Of course it is easy to say that whether or not an application for extension of time within which to file a petition for certiorari shall be granted is not so world-shaking in its consequences that the reasons therefor should be permanently preserved. But the Rules say that "Such applications

Douglas granting a stay in *Rosenberg v. United States*, item 32 *infra*, is officially reported only because it was appended to, and included as a part of, Mr. Justice Douglas's dissent to the Court's subsequent opinion vacating the stay. See 346 U. S. at 310, 313.

26. P. 945.

27. 28 U.S.C. §673.

are not favored,"<sup>28</sup> and therefore if counsel in the *N*th Circuit thinks he will need more time, it is obviously vital that he know the attitude towards such applications of the Justice assigned to that Circuit.

The same is true as to applications for bail or for a stay. While the question of power to admit to bail in habeas corpus cases has, as indicated above,<sup>29</sup> been resolved, the discretionary elements still remain; and the question of what constitutes a "substantial question" entitling a convicted defendant to bail pending appeal,<sup>30</sup> is a live one, particularly in districts where prosecutors feel that criminal appeals should be discouraged in the public interest.<sup>31</sup> Moreover, since the Court's Rules have now for the first time regulated and codified the details of practice in chambers,<sup>32</sup> matter which previously rested only in tradition,<sup>33</sup> it would seem eminently appropriate to collect and to publish, preferably in an Appendix to the volumes of the United States Reports, the opinions of the Justices sitting in chambers.

Ideally, such publication should pick up all of the known opinions in chambers, wheresoever published, so

as to collect in one official repository all of those heretofore rendered. Satisfactory precedent for this course will be found in the Appendix to 131 U. S., where the Reporter collected all of the then unpublished memorandum opinions of the Court. Such a plan for the publication of previously rendered opinions in chambers seems particularly feasible at this time, when the United States Reports frequently—too frequently—overlap Term boundaries. The part of the volume that remains after concluding the opinions of the Court could be utilized for the Appendix of old opinions in chambers, and thereafter the latter could be regularly reported, as they appear, but still in an Appendix to the current volume.

In any event, what Messrs. Kurland and Wolfson wrote a few years back still bears repetition:

"For the scholar and the practicing lawyer, the failure of any publisher or of the Supreme Court Reporter to collect the published and unpublished opinions of the Justices so that they may be easily found and read is a great handicap. The scholar is deprived of sources without which no study of the Court or of any individual Justice can be complete; the practitioner could often find guidance in such opinions through still unlighted procedural morasses. The plea of Richard Peters for dissemination of the 'knowledge of the labours and usefulness of this tribunal'<sup>34</sup> is even in 1950 not inappropriate."<sup>35</sup>

## II

What should be the basis for inclusion or exclusion? The opinion stating reasons presents no difficulty, even when short; of course it should go in. The order or decree, even when it is

34. [Footnote in original] Quoted in 1 Warren, *The Supreme Court in United States History* (Rev. Ed. 1935) 455.

35. P. 947.

28. Rule 22(4).

29. *Supra*, [text around notes 16 and 17].

30. Criminal Rule 46(a)(2).

31. The statement in the text rests on the writer's personal experience. The law, of course, does not support the attitude reported. "Review in appellate courts is favored in all cases where the grounds on which it is claimed are assigned in good faith on advice of counsel that in law they are valid and well taken; and parties properly seeking review are not to be burdened by avoidable expense, loss, sacrifice or punishment." *United States v. Motlow*, 10 F. 2d 657, 659, item no. 1, *infra*, per Butler, J.—who assuredly was neither a sentimentalist nor a libertarian.

32. Rule 50.

33. See 68 Harv. L. Rev. at 67-68.

long and contains elaborate recitals, seems more doubtful.<sup>36</sup> Perhaps when the order sets forth reasons why it was made, inclusion would be appropriate, and the same is true of brief memoranda. Certainly five lines setting forth the reasons for granting or denying bail pending appeal are of genuine value to the bar.

The listing that follows starts with Kurland and Wolfson's compilation,<sup>37</sup> but is based in large measure on the collection maintained by Harold B. Willey, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court, to whom the writer is infinitely indebted; this paper could not have been prepared without Mr. Willey's unfailing assistance.

For reasons of convenience, the order followed is chronological. Items which in the compiler's view qualify as opinions are numbered, all others

36. A number of stay orders having the effect of injunctions, issued by single Justices, are set forth in Kurland & Wolfson, §441. These are not, and do not purport to be, opinions.

The following might be added to that list for the sake of completeness:

(a) June 13, 1929. *In re Northern Pacific Ry. Co.* Van Devanter, J. Elaborate order reinstating temporary restraining order of the U. S. District Court in three judge case. Unreported. Further proceedings reported at 280 U. S. 513; 280 U. S. 142; 280 U. S. 530; 281 U. S. 690. For the reactions of the mandamus respondent, see *Great Falls Gas Co. v. Public Service Comm.*, 39 F. 2d 176 (D. Mont.).

(b) Sept. 23, 1933. *Ex parte Manhattan Ry. Co.* Stone, J. Order enjoining Manton, J., from further proceeding pending presentation of petition for mandamus. Unreported. This was a sequel to Judge Manton's continued participation in the Interborough Rapid Transit receivership despite the opinion in *Johnson v. Manhattan Ry. Co.*, 289 U. S. 479. For the pertinent stages, see *New York Times*, June 29, Aug. 3, Sept. 18, Sept. 24, and Oct. 1, 1933; for the ultimate fate of the respondent, see *United States v. Manton*, 107 F. 2d 834 (C.C.A. 2), certiorari denied, 309 U. S. 664.

(c) Aug. 9, 1955. *Breswick & Co. v. United States, I.C.C. et al.* Harlan, J. Elaborate stay order entered pursuant to opinion of Aug. 3, 1955, item 52 *infra*.

37. Appendix B, pp. 943-947. Every opinion there listed appears below.

are lettered. Wherever it has been possible, citations to subsequent reported opinions in the same or related proceedings have been supplied in order to place in context the opinion rendered in chambers.

#### *Opinions of Justices Sitting in Chambers*

1. Feb. —, 1926. *Motlow v. United States*, Butler, J. Application for bail granted. Reported at 10 F. 2d 657.

2. Aug. 10, 1927. *Sacco et al. v. Hendry*. Holmes, J. Petition for writ of habeas corpus denied. Reported at 5 *The Sacco-Vanzetti Case* 5532.

3. Aug. 20, 1927. *Sacco et al. v. Massachusetts*. Holmes, J. Application for stay pending petition for certiorari denied. Reported at 5 *The Sacco-Vanzetti Case* 5516; 12 Mass. L. Q. No. 7, p. 27. Concurring memorandum by Stone, J., 5 *The Sacco-Vanzetti Case* 5517.

4. Dec. 26, 1929. *Hoober v. Goldstein*. Van Devanter, J. Petition for appeal denied. Unreported.

5. June 20, 1940. *The M. L. Sylvia*. Frankfurter, J. Application for designation of judge under former Judicial Code, §18, denied. Reported at 34 F. Supp. 404.

6. July 22, 1941. *Simon v. United States*. Black, J. Application for bail pending appeal granted. Unreported. Cited in *D'Aquino v. United States*, 180 F. 2d 271, 271-272; item 17, *infra*. Conviction was subsequently affirmed. 123 F. 2d 80 (C.C.A. 4), certiorari denied, 314 U. S. 694.

7. Sept. 4, 1943. *Ex parte Seals*. Reed, J. Petition for writ of habeas corpus denied. Unreported. Referred to in Kurland & Wolfson, 919, n. 5, and 946;<sup>38</sup> cited in Hart & Wechsler, *The Federal Courts and the Federal System* (1953) 1245.

8. Nov. 23, 1943. *Ex parte Seals*. Reed, J. Petition for habeas corpus dismissed. Unreported. Referred to, along with item 7, *supra*, by Kurland & Wolfson, 919, n. 5, and 946,<sup>38</sup> and Hart & Wechsler, 1245.

9. June 17, 1944. *United States v. Klopp*. Reed, J. Application for bail pending appeal denied. Unreported. Referred to in Kurland & Wolfson, 945, n. 17.<sup>39</sup> Conviction affirmed. 148 F. 2d 659 (C.C.A. 69). On habeas corpus,

38. At p. 946, the petitioner's name is incorrectly rendered as *Seal*.

39. Where, moreover, the date is incorrectly stated to be 1949.

thereafter, Klopp was unsuccessful—though the District Court admitted him to bail pending his appeal from denial of the writ. *Klopp v. Overlade*, 66 F. Supp. 450, 455-456 (D. Ind.), affirmed, 162 F. 2d 343 (C.C.A. 7), certiorari denied, 332 U. S. 771.

A. Feb. 26, 1945. Letter from Reed, J., to U. S. A. Heggblom, Esq., advising that he has power to grant bail when C.C.A. 6 is not in session. Unreported. Referred to in Kurland & Wolfson, 920, n. 8, and 945, n. 17. Not an opinion.<sup>40</sup>

10. Mar. 31, 1945. *Chin Gum v. United States*. Frankfurter, J. Application for bail denied. Unreported. Referred to in Kurland & Wolfson, 920, n. 8, and 945, n. 17. Judgment of conviction affirmed, 149 F. 2d 575 (C.C.A. 1), and motion for stay of mandate denied because time for certiorari had elapsed. 150 F. 2d 765.

11. June 20, 1945. *Ewing v. Gill*. Stone, C.J. Petition for writ of habeas corpus denied without prejudice. Unreported. For the basic opinion, see *Ewing v. United States*, 135 F. 2d 633 (App. D. C.), certiorari denied, 318 U. S. 776.

12. Aug. 6, 1946. *In re Equitable Office Bldg. Corp.* Reed, J. Stay of plan of reorganization pending filing of petition for certiorari granted. Reported at 96 L. Ed. 1386; 72 S.Ct. 1086; CCH Bankruptcy L. Rep. ¶55, 722; Kurland & Wolfson, §439.

13. Sept. 6, 1946. *Ex parte Kathleen B. Nash Durant*. Burton, J. Application for writ of habeas corpus denied without prejudice. Unreported. For further proceedings, see *Ex parte Durant*, 329 U. S. 672; *Durant v. Hironimus*, 73 F. Supp. 79 (S.D.W.Va.), reversed, 168 F. 2d 288 (C.C.A. 4), certiorari denied, 335 U. S. 818.

B. Sept. 18, 1946. *Overfield v. Pennroad Corp.* Burton, J. Order vacating order extending time within which to file petition for certiorari. Unreported. Set out in operative part in Kurland & Wolfson, 946, n. 19. Not an opinion.

14. Sept. 4, 1947. *Ludecke v. Watkins*. Jackson, J. Order staying mandate pending application for writ of certiorari granted. Unreported. Set out in operative part in Kurland & Wolfson, 946, n. 19. Inasmuch as the order expresses a view as to the meaning of old Rule 45 (as to which see items 16 and 27, *infra*), it is classified as an opinion. For the ultimate outcome, see 335 U. S. 160.

40. The writer is indebted to Mr. Justice Reed's secretary, Miss Helen Gaylord, for making a copy of this letter available for inspection.

15. June 16, 1949. *United States v. Gates*. Jackson, J. Application for bail denied. Unreported. The proceeding in respect of which bail was sought was decided 15 days later; see 176 F. 2d 78.

16. Sept. 10, 1949. *In re Pirinsky*. Jackson, J. Application for bail denied. Reported at 70 S.Ct. 232; 96 L. Ed. 1384. Further proceedings appear at 177 F. 2d 708.

17. Feb. 6, 1950. *D'Aquino v. United States*. Douglas, J. Application for bail granted. Reported at 180 F. 2d 271. For subsequent proceedings, see *D'Aquino v. United States*, 192 F. 2d 338 (C. A. 9), rehearing denied, 203 F. 2d 390, certiorari denied, 343 U. S. 935.

18. May 17, 1950. *United States ex rel. Knauff v. McGrath*. Jackson, J. Application for stay granted. Reported at 96 Cong. Rec. A3750 at A3751.<sup>41</sup> The *Knauff* case finally became moot. 340 U. S. 940.

19. May 18, 1950. *Alabama G.S.R. Co. v. R.R. & P.U.C. of Tennessee*. Reed, J. Petition for allowance of appeal granted; application for reinstatement of temporary injunction denied. Unreported. For subsequent proceedings, see 340 U. S. 216.

20. Sept. 25, 1950. *Williamson v. United States*. Jackson, J. Application for bail granted. Reported at 184 F. 2d 280; 95 L.Ed. 1379. This involved grant of bail to the principals in the Communist conspiracy case, after which the Supreme Court affirmed the convictions, *sub nom. Dennis v. United States*, 341 U. S. 494. Four of the defendants thereafter jumped bail. For the resultant convictions of contempt of two who were recaptured, see *United States v. Hall*, 101 F. Supp. 666 (S.D.N.Y.), affirmed, 198 F. 2d 726 (C. A. 2), certiorari denied, 345 U. S. 905, and *United States v. Thompson*, 117 F. Supp. 685 (S.D.N.Y.), affirmed, 214 F. 2d 545 (C. A. 2), certiorari denied, 348 U. S. 841. At this writing, two of the defendants, Winston and Green, are still at large. See also item 26, *infra*, for related proceeding involving inquiries made of the trustees of the escaped defendants' bail fund.

21. Sept. 30, 1950. *McHugh v. Massachusetts*. Frankfurter, J. Order extending time for filing petition for certiorari. Reported at 36 A.B.A.J. 899. Certiorari was thereafter denied. 340 U. S. 911.

22. April 17, 1951. *Land v. Dollar*. Vinson,

41. The reference at Kurland & Wolfson, 946, n. 18, is to the temporary pagination of the daily edition of the Congressional Record. The reference at Stern & Gressman, 210, n. 26, incorrectly transposes the temporary reference.



C.J. Application for stay of enforcement of restraining order granted. Unreported. See also item 23, *infra*.

23. May 22, 1951. *Sawyer v. Dollar*. Vinson, C.J. Application for stay of civil contempt order granted. Unreported. Motion to vacate stay denied by the Court, *Land v. Dollar*, 341 U. S. 737, 738. Referred to in Note, *The Dollar Litigation: A Study in Sovereign Immunity* (1952) 65 Harv. L. Rev. 466, 468, n. 23. The discussion cited contains full references to all reported proceedings in this tangled lawsuit.

24. June 22, 1951. *Dennis v. United States*. Jackson, J. Application for continuance of bail and stay of mandate denied. Unreported. Thereafter the Court denied the petition for rehearing. 342 U. S. 842.

25. June 22, 1951. *Sacher v. United States*. Jackson, J. Application for stay of mandate granted. Unreported. This followed denial of certiorari, 341 U. S. 952, and preceded the granting of certiorari on petition for rehearing, 342 U. S. 858. Sacher's conviction for contempt was affirmed, 343 U. S. 1, but a subsequent order permanently disbaring him was set aside. *Sacher v. Association of the Bar*, 347 U. S. 388.

26. July 25, 1951. *Field v. United States*. Reed, J. Application for bail denied. Reported at 193 F. 2d 86.

This followed a denial of bail by Chief Judge Swan eight days earlier. 190 F. 2d 554. On appeal, Field's conviction of contempt for failure to answer questions and to produce books in connection with the forfeiture of the bail of the absconded Communist conspirators, see item 20 *supra*, was affirmed. 193 F. 2d 92, 109, certiorari denied, 342 U. S. 894, 908.

27. April 25, 1951. *In re Johnson*. Douglas, J. Application for bail and for a stay denied. Reported at 72 S.Ct. 1028; 96 L.Ed. 1377.

28. April 29, 1952. *United States ex rel. Norris v. Swope*. Douglas, J. Application for writ of habeas corpus denied. Reported at 72 S.Ct. 1020; 96 L.Ed. 1381.

29. May 3, 1952. *Orloff v. Willoughby*. Douglas, J. Application to vacate, modify, or interpret stay order; modified. Reported at 72 S.Ct. 998; 96 L.Ed. 1385. For further proceedings, see 345 U. S. 83.

30. Nov. 20, 1952. *Mallonee v. Fahey*. Douglas, J. Application for order vacating stay of proceedings denied. Reported at 97 L.Ed. 1635. Certiorari was duly denied, 345 U. S. 942. For earlier decisions in this extended controversy over the Long Beach Federal

Savings & Loan Ass'n., see *Fahey v. Mallonee*, 332 U. S. 245, and *Ex parte Fahey*, 332 U. S. 258. For later proceedings, see item 56, *infra*.

31. May 16, 1953. *Yanish v. Barber*. Douglas, J. Application for bail pending appeal granted. Reported at 73 S.Ct. 1105; 97 L.Ed. 1637.

32. June 17, 1953. *Rosenberg v. United States*. Douglas, J. Application for stay granted. Reported at 346 U. S. 313; 73 S.Ct. 1173; 97 L.Ed. 1642, 1629. This stay was later vacated by the full Court, as to which see 346 U. S. 273.

33. Aug. 5, 1953. *Carlisle v. Landon*. Douglas, J. Application for bail pending appeal granted. Reported at 73 S.Ct. 1179, 97 L.Ed. 1642. This was a sequel to *Carlson v. Landon*, 342 U. S. 524.

34. Sept. 24, 1953. *Twentieth Century Airlines, Inc. v. Ryan*. Reed, J. Application for stay denied. Reported at 74 S.Ct. 8; 98 L.Ed. 1143.

35. Dec. 10, 1953. *Clark v. United States*. Douglas, J. Application for bail pending appeal granted. Reported at 74 S.Ct. 357; 98 L.Ed. 1147.

36. Mar. 29, 1954. *Geo. F. Alger Co. v. Peck*. Reed, J. Motion for temporary injunction pending appeal denied. Reported at 74 S.Ct. 605; 98 L.Ed. 1149.

37. May 22, 1954. *Stanard v. Oleson*. Douglas, J. Application for injunction pending appeal denied. Reported at 74 S.Ct. 768, 98 L.Ed. 1151.

38. June 18, 1954. *Costello v. United States*. Jackson, J. Application for bail granted. Reported at 74 S.Ct. 847; 99 L.Ed. [temp.] 18. Conviction was subsequently reversed in part. 221 F. 2d 668 (C.A. 2).

39. Sept. 3, 1954. *Knickerbocker Printing Corp. v. United States*. Jackson, J. Application for extension of time for filing petition for certiorari granted. Reported at 75 S.Ct. 212; 99 L.Ed. [temp.] 212. Certiorari was thereafter denied. 348 U. S. 875.

40. Dec. 9, 1954. *Albanese v. United States*. Frankfurter, J. Application for bail conditionally denied. Reported at 75 S.Ct. 211; 99 L.Ed. [temp.] 200. The conviction was thereafter affirmed. 224 F. 2d 879 (C.A. 2), certiorari denied, 350 U. S. 845.

41. Dec. 20, 1954. *Goldman v. Fogarty*. Frankfurter, J. Application for extension of time for filing petition for certiorari denied. Reported at 75 S.Ct. 257; 99 L.Ed. [temp.] 201. Certiorari was thereafter also denied. 348 U. S. 942.

42. Dec. 23, 1954. *Patterson v. United States*. Frankfurter, J. Application for admission to



bail denied. Reported at 75 S.Ct. 256; 99 L.Ed. [temp.] 202. Subsequently the conviction was reversed. 219 F. 2d 659 (C.A. 2).

43. Jan. 3, 1955. *Nukh v. Shaughnessy*. Frankfurter, J. Application for stay pending appeal denied. Reported at 75 S.Ct. 257; 99 L.Ed. [temp.] 203. Thereafter probable jurisdiction was noted. 348 U. S. 925. After argument, the judgment was reversed. 350 U. S. 869.

44. Jan. 12, 1955. *Flynn v. United States*. Frankfurter, J. Application for withholding of order denying certiorari granted. Reported at 75 S.Ct. 285; 99 L.Ed. [temp.] 241. Rehearing was thereafter denied. 348 U. S. 956.

45. Feb. 11, 1955. *Herzog v. United States*. Douglas, J. Application for bail pending appeal granted. Reported at 75 S.Ct. 349; 99 L.Ed. [temp.] 270. The judgment was affirmed, 226 F. 2d 561 (C.A. 9), after which a petition for rehearing was granted. The case was reargued en banc on December 13, 1955, and at the time of going to press was under advisement.

46. March 14, 1955. *Hubbard v. Wayne County Election Comm.* Reed, J. Order denying application for injunction pending filing of application for appeal or certiorari. Unreported.

47. July 5, 1955. *MacKay v. Boyd*. Frankfurter, J. Application for extension of time for petitioning for certiorari denied. Unreported.

48. July 7, 1955. *Cooper v. New York*. Harlan, J. Application for stay of execution conditionally denied. Reported at 75 S.Ct. 908; 100 L.Ed. [temp.] 32. For the basic opinion, see *Stein v. New York*, 346 U. S. 156. See also item 49, *infra*.

49. July 8, 1955. *Cooper v. United States*. Frankfurter, J. Further application for stay of execution, see item 48, *supra*, denied. Unreported.

50. July 13, 1955. *Paoli v. United States*. Harlan, J. Application for bail pending appeal denied. Unreported.

51. July 13, 1955. *Carter v. United States*. Frankfurter, J. Application for extension of time within which to petition for certiorari denied. Reported at 75 S.Ct. 911; 100 L.Ed. [temp.] 35.

52. Aug. 3, 1955. *Breswick & Co. v. United States, I.C.C., et al.* Harlan, J. Application for stay of injunction and supersedeas pending appeal conditionally granted. Reported at 75 S.Ct. 912; 100 L.Ed. [temp.] 36. For the decision appealed from, see 134 F. Supp. 132 (S.D.N.Y.); for a related later case, see 135 F. Supp. 397 (S.D.N.Y.).

53. Aug. 19, 1955. *Marcello v. Brownell*. Frankfurter, J. Application for stay conditionally denied. Unreported.

54. Aug. 25, Sept. 2, 1955. *Wise v. New Jersey*. Harlan, Burton, and Frankfurter, JJ. Application for stay of execution successively denied. Unreported.

55. Sept. 27, 1955. *Burwell v. California*. Frankfurter, J. Motion for stay of execution granted, and referred to full Court pursuant to Rule 50(6). Reported at 76 S.Ct. 31; 100 L.Ed. [temp.] 43. Stay granted, certiorari granted, and judgment reversed, *sub nom. Burwell v. Teets*, 350 U. S. 808.

56. Oct. 31, 1955. *Long Beach Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n v. Federal Home Loan Bank*. Douglas, J. Stay of writ of mandamus and injunction granted by C.A. 9, 225 F. 2d 349, denied. Reported at 76 S.Ct. 32; 100 L.Ed. [temp.] 44.

57. Nov. 21, 1955. *Noto v. United States*. Harlan, J. Bail fixed at \$30,000 by district court and approved by court of appeals, 226 F. 2d 953 (C.A. 2), reduced to \$10,000. Reported at 100 L.Ed. [temp.] 95.

58. Dec. 31, 1955. *Wolcher v. United States*. Douglas, J. Bail granted pending appeal. Not yet reported at the time of going to press. The appeal was from an order denying a motion for new trial based on newly discovered evidence, following affirmance of the conviction reported at 218 F. 2d 505 (C.A. 9), certiorari denied, 350 U. S. 822.

# Preparing Your Manuscript for the Printer

by MARY E. STITH, *Associate Editor*  
University of Oklahoma Press

In the past ten years a great deal of attention has been given to the form of manuscripts submitted to journals and general publishers: pamphlets have been prepared for authors and prospective authors, style manuals have been circulated by individual publishers, and at least one scholarly journal has issued a booklet on its individual style with the statement that manuscripts must conform to that style before they will be accepted for publication (with what success I do not know). So many of these things have been done, and so much has been said about the form or style of manuscripts that I am somewhat amazed to find myself adding to the "literature." But I feel that as long as there is interest, there is hope that the physical quality of manuscripts will improve—and there have been times in recent years when they seemed to reach a new low. At the same time, I hope that authors will not become so preoccupied with these relatively unimportant details that they overlook the larger ends of writing—the clarity, cogency, and artistry that even the most scholarly writing demands to be successful.

First of all, I want it understood that I am in the business of publishing books, while many of you who read this article are primarily concerned with articles, but I think that what is

said here applies to both media, for journal editors are increasingly concerned about the messy, hastily prepared manuscripts that come their way. And journal editors, especially editors of scholarly or professional journals, are (unlike me) usually spending their own time in attending to the publication for which they are responsible. Usually they cannot, however much they might wish to do so, devote much time to rewriting (one publisher's euphemism for this process is "recasting") or even to copy editing.

As I see it, the problem of preparing a manuscript divides itself sharply into two distinct and separate parts, for both of which the term "style" may be used. The first is style as the art of expression, or literary style; the second is concerned with the mechanics of writing. Since the former is the more difficult to achieve, while the latter is purely mechanical and more easily mastered, literary style will be mentioned only briefly here in order to give some idea of the scope of the problems in connection with it.

For a number of years critics have attacked the general level of scholarly writing, its lack of literacy as well as of literary merit. From Bernard DeVoto's castigation of what he called "The Faculty Style" in *The Saturday Review of Literature* of December 18,

1937, up to the very latest issues of the various critical media, the obscurity, pedantry, unimaginativeness, and even ineptness of much scholarly writing has been the target of critics.

We all agree that scholarship is a matter of intellectual knowledge, and many of us will go further and say that knowledge is of no value unless it is communicated to others—that scholarship ought to produce eminent scholars who are capable of transmitting their knowledge to others—either to scholars in their own field, or to interested scholars in other fields, or, quite as important, to the intelligent public.

Thus, in writing a book or an article, it is important to consider your audience. You would write quite differently on the subject of oil leases on Indian lands in Oklahoma, for example, if you were writing for a group of fellow lawyers than if you were writing for businessmen who know little or nothing of the intricacies and legal implications of Indian treaties and government contracts but are interested in how these things affect their operations. In the first case, you can assume that your audience knows the background, something of the problems, and most of the jargon; in the second, you would have to express yourself clearly enough so that your readers would understand exactly what you mean. Writing for the intelligent public in such instances means that you must have a broad background of general culture to fill in the gaps—perhaps a grasp of the historical implications and certainly the ability to explain succinctly the problems involved. Perhaps it would not be un-

fruitful for you to be familiar with some of the best writing in your field before you begin to prepare your manuscript—not to imitate your predecessors, but as an example of what can and has been done.

And I should explain here that I am not speaking of the so-called “popular” treatment of scholarship. Scholars in general leap like startled fauns away from the term “popularization,” which they generally regard as an unequivocal prostitution of their art. They often fail to realize that “popularization” of and by itself will not make their product more salable or more accessible—the intelligent layman will resent being written down to as much as they do. But he has a right to expect more than a merely adequate literary style; indeed, he has a right to expect a certain distinction of style, something that is readable, logical, and stimulating, without being overburdened with the trappings of scholarly impedimenta that all too often surround the scholar’s treatise.

Language is the vehicle of expression; your style is the quality of your expression. And no matter how gifted you are in the art of expression, the fact nevertheless remains that you will not achieve the full quality of which you are capable without careful attention to what you say and how you say it. You know your subject before you start to write. When you do write, say what you mean, even if what you mean is extremely difficult to express. When you have finished, examine the result carefully to see if you *have* said exactly what you mean. Even the most experienced writer finds it necessary to revise and rewrite, often over and

over again, and many of the apparently careless, offhand statements that hit home are the result of careful polishing, probably calculated to give just that careless effect. Perhaps some writers are born, but I strongly suspect that most successful authors have to learn their craft through practice and attention.

There is one other thing to remember when you are preparing a manuscript, book or article. Publishing, particularly book publishing, is a very expensive business these days, and usually the longer the manuscript is, the more it costs to print it. Therefore, it is well to learn to write to length. That means, start out with the idea of making a book or an article of so many words—70,000, 80,000, or 100,000 in the case of a book, for example—and plan your manuscript to keep within that limit. It is far better to know before you begin just how much space you can devote to certain topics than to write on and on and then try to go back and cut, for by then many ideas and even words have become so precious that you hate to excise a single one. Better not to have had them there in the first place, and very likely your work will be better for the omission. Don't write an article or a book that, like Topsy, "just grewed." I think you will find heeding this injunction easier than it sounds, and with practice you will much prefer to write within set limits. Indeed, it is just this ability to adapt to length which oftentimes separates the professional writer from the amateur. And, to let out a trade secret, unless you have something that is absolutely indispensable and the only one of its

kind (and I don't have to tell librarians how few such works are), a book or an article of reasonable length stands a lot better chance of publication in these days of rising costs, and, incidentally, a book has a lot better chance of being sold if a reasonable selling price can be established.

And now for the mechanics of preparing your manuscript for the publisher. The matters discussed here are not important in the usual sense of the word. They are important, however, in the time they can take, the confusion they can cause, and the annoyance they can create when proper attention is not given to them. If we can eliminate these relatively minor annoyances, we can, as a little booklet issued by Princeton University Press says, "devote our energies to matters of larger significance—authors and editors to intelligent and imaginative control of fact and expression, compositors to efficient and artistic typesetting, and proofreaders to rapid and precise detection of inaccuracies."

In the beginning, everything should be double-spaced. And this means *everything*: footnotes and extracts as well as text proper. This is for the convenience of the editor and the printer and the proofreaders. Use paper of standard size, preferably in most instances 8½ by 11 inches; and keep your margins adequate, a minimum of one inch all the way around, for directions to the typesetter and compositor must be placed here. It is also a big help to the editor in estimating the number of pages your manuscript will require if you observe the same spacing on each page and use the same number of lines.

The copy submitted should be the original, or ribbon, copy. But be sure to keep a carbon for yourself—an accurate carbon containing all changes and corrections—for though it happens rarely, manuscripts do get misplaced or lost and the publisher generally accepts no responsibility, especially in the case of unsolicited manuscripts. Your paper should be of good quality, preferably not less than 16-pound (no onionskin!), and it should stand erasures.

Not long ago we received a manuscript from an eminent western historian and without close examination asked another eminent western historian on our own campus to review the manuscript. He brought it back to us the next day with the statement, "I don't think I should have been asked to read this manuscript." Somewhat aghast, we examined the work and discovered that indeed he should not, for after the first few pages it was a dim carbon copy on onionskin, very difficult to read and certainly impossible to use for printer's copy. Incidentally, some journals like to have both an original and a carbon copy of an article, in which case you should make two carbons and keep one for yourself.

Your typewriter ribbon should be fresh and the type should be kept clean. If there are broken or imperfect letters on your typewriter, please have them repaired. Recently we had a manuscript in our shop in which the "v" could not be distinguished from the "y" because the tail of the "y" was missing. In this particular book chaos resulted in the composing room, as there were many Russian names containing "v"'s and "y"'s, and we

had a lot of trouble and expense in corrections that should not have been necessary.

Ideally, your typescript should be perfect with no longhand corrections. But since none of us is perfect, make as few corrections as possible, and make those very legible and between the lines, not in the margins as on proofs. Do not attach insertions on extra slips of paper with staples, pins, or clips, for they are easily detached and lost. Retype the page, using an additional page if necessary, and either renumber the pages or number the extra one 26a, for example, noting on the preceding page that "Page 26a follows." Number all pages consecutively, from the beginning to the end of the manuscript, even if it is a book manuscript containing a number of chapters. If there are chapters, put your name and the title of the manuscript in the upper right-hand corner of the first page of each chapter. Some publishers like to have each page identified with the name of the author in addition to the page number, and others like to see the chapter number along with the page number. On a journal article, be sure that your name and address appear on the first page of the article, so that it can be forever identified with you.

Most publishers prefer to have footnotes numbered consecutively throughout each chapter or throughout the article. There is a good reason for this. When footnotes are numbered on each page, the final numbers cannot be assigned until the book or article is paged, requiring the resetting of each line containing a footnote citation and also of the first line of each footnote.



Aside from the cost, there are too many chances for error every time a line has to be reset. Most publishers also prefer to have footnotes typed on separate pages from the manuscript proper because these footnotes will be set into type in a different size and at a different time from the text.

And I strongly recommend that, as one of your last acts before sending out your manuscript, you check through your footnotes and text references to make sure that they are really consecutive and that they match up. A world of trouble can be caused if there is misnumbering either in text or in footnotes. If you have to alter footnote numbers after your book or article is in type, you will undoubtedly be charged for author's alterations, and author's alterations always cost more than they are worth and more than it seems they should. It is also wise to check quotations in your manuscript against their source one final time while you still have the typescript—not after you receive proofs. It will always be a source of amazement to me how different things look in print than in manuscript and how many things authors find to change after books have been set in type.

If you are going to use charts or graphs or line drawings or illustrations of any sort, these should accompany the manuscript; or, in the case of photographic illustrations, you should let the publisher know what is available in case such type of illustration is desirable. Often the publisher cannot say until the format of the book is decided whether or not any illustrations will be used, what

kind, and how many, are desirable. He may also have preferences for artists if drawings are used. In no case is it wise to commission a friend or acquaintance to do the illustrations without consulting the publisher in advance. Making drawings for typographic reproduction is a highly technical process, and amateurs, no matter how "cute" you think their work is or how appropriate it seems, frequently do not have the necessary know-how for this kind of work. Charts, graphs, and maps should, however, be included on separate sheets from the manuscript proper, with the place marked in the manuscript for their inclusion. Never paste illustrative material to other sheets of paper, and never write on the back of photographs in the area that will be reproduced, for a sharp pencil or pen may make an impression that will show through when the halftone is made. Scholarly journals generally make a charge to the author for printing unusual illustrations.

Every publisher follows a style book or manual of some sort. Many publishers have issued style manuals of their own. This style is arbitrary, the general regulations drawn up primarily for the sake of uniformity and agreement in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and the like; and in the forms of footnotes, bibliography, and index. I have before me as I write, half a dozen style sheets, books, or pamphlets issued by various journals, university presses, and general publishers. No two are exactly alike, yet only one—from a scientific journal—differs sharply from the rest. If you are writing for a professional journal,



then, it might be well to inquire if it has such a brochure available. If it has not, study recent issues of the journal for hints concerning the approved style.

Unless you are writing for a specific journal which prescribes a certain form for footnotes and bibliography, etc. (for example, there is a standard way of citing cases in legal publications), the style of any one publisher need not concern you too much, except that you must be very careful to keep your own style consistent. Many matters of punctuation, spelling, and capitalization are subject to debate, but in practice the editor must decide how to use these debatable items, and stick to his decision. Few rules in these areas are inviolable, but reasonable consistency is mandatory.

At the University of Oklahoma Press, we use the *Chicago Manual of Style*, with some variations of our own, especially for footnotes, bibliography, and index. We use the latest edition of Webster's unabridged dictionary for spellings, hyphenations, italics, etc., not because it is necessarily the best, but to have one authority. And we use standard biographical and geographical dictionaries for spellings of names of people and places, and dictionaries of foreign languages for accents and spellings.

You should be careful to spell foreign or technical phrases correctly and to accent foreign words and names accurately, for although many publications omit accent marks, those that do use them insist on its being done properly. If there is a reason for departing from a preferred spelling of a word, foreign or domestic, apprise your pub-

lisher of that fact before typesetting begins, so that he can ignore his dictionary or style book on this point. Likewise, if you use phonetic symbols, Greek letters or words, unusual mathematical symbols, or anything else different from the ordinary run of type, make sure that these are written in very clearly, and be sure to call the editor's attention to the fact that such things do appear in your manuscript, even going so far as to make a list of them if they do not regularly occur in his publication. Do not try to improve such things on the typewriter. Write them in by hand, in ink, as clearly as you can; and if you aren't absolutely sure that they are unmistakable, spell out the symbols in the margin (this is the *only* time when writing in the margin is condoned), as:  $\beta$  = Greek *beta*.

In the course of this article, I have made a number of statements about doing things *before* type is set—*before* the manuscript is submitted. Here is a case history of an "unimportant" item that will illustrate the desirability of checking or informing the editor *before* . . .

Not long ago we published a little book in which the word "thiamin" was used a number of times. In the manuscript the word was spelled *thiamine* and *thiamin* rather indiscriminately. Apparently the author used whichever spelling occurred to him at the moment, and both spellings were used about the same number of times. The dictionary gives both forms. We had, however, published another book by this author several years before, and the editor, observing that no terminal "e" had been used on "thiamin" there,

deleted it in the present volume without further ado. Type was set, proofs went to the author, and were returned with an indignant note to the effect that he had considered long and carefully the spelling of this word and had come to the conclusion that the terminal "e" was indispensable, that he ordered us to restore it immediately, and what reason did we have to tamper with his spelling anyway! Obviously, he had never spotted his own inconsistency.

Now, resetting a couple of dozen words doesn't seem much, but it involved two dozen lines that had to be entirely reset since we, along with most other publishers, use the lino-type; the old lines had to be pulled out of the galleys and thrown away, the new lines inserted in the galleys, and then reread in the proofroom. The changed involved four people in addition to the author: the editor, the typesetter, the compositor, and the proofreader—whose time all cost money. And there was the added and not inconsiderable hazard of another error creeping in during the resetting and switching of lines.

As a final precaution in getting your manuscript ready for the printer, I suggest that you let it sit while you put your mind to something else for a few days. Then, when it is "cold," read it over again. You will be surprised at the faults you discover. Be on the lookout for misspelled words, bad punctuation, faulty grammar, and violations of the rules of rhetoric, as well as seeking to improve the literary form. *Remember that the publisher is vastly uninterested in improving your work after it has been set in type, and don't leave anything for "later."*

Scrutinize your work carefully. One of the chief causes of the faults in writing is the lack of the habit of looking for them. Learn to observe, think, and experiment for yourself. Then, completed manuscript in hand, send it off to a hearty welcome from the publisher.

"But all these things," I can hear you object as you read this, "are elementary. Everybody should know them!" All too true—all too sadly true. And, by the way, how did your last manuscript look?

# Subject Classification in Law Libraries

## A Survey—1955

by CHARLOTTE JENNETT, *Assistant Librarian*  
University of Southern California Law Library

This survey was undertaken chiefly because so many wistful attorneys and law students have presented themselves at the reference desk of a nonclassified law library and asked, "Where do you keep all the material on taxes?"

Sometimes the inquiry was about all the material on labor law or workmen's compensation, but always it was a definite subject approach to law which prompted the questions.

Needless to say, such questions in a library which arranges its treatises alphabetically by author, does not classify them at all, and only partially catalogs them, proved somewhat embarrassing to the librarian in charge.

The material, of course, could be and was located, but the process took time, and the patron, usually someone versed in the law and used to finding his own material on the shelves, found the waiting period frustrating and disturbing. This state of affairs led to the question, "Just what is the status of subject classification in law libraries today?" Were all the libraries but ours classified? If these libraries were classified, which classification of the many available was the most used, the most satisfactory?

Upon looking into the subject of classification of the law, it soon ap-

peared that classification and the law itself had grown together over the years. Though law is not the oldest of professions and must bow to an older and more discredited means of earning a living on the matter of seniority, it is an old, time-honored profession which has had a long and continuous history over the centuries.

For when ancient man crawled out of his cave and began to live with his fellows in communities, he soon became preoccupied with the nasty adjustment which this change called for in order for him to get along with his colleagues. This adjustment, fortunately for lawyers, has never completely taken place, and, at present, it would seem that it never will. Litigation became a constant in man's scheme of things, so that even in the earlier civilizations law soon became of paramount importance.

Law has been called the science of inefficiency, and it is not surprising that lawyers early in their history began to make efforts toward achieving some order out of the man-wrought chaos with which they dealt from day to day.

Almost as old as the law itself has been the dream of classifying and organizing the subjects of law into an over-all system. It is probably a tribute

to man's inability to get along with others and to govern himself that, so far, no one has succeeded in this task. For no matter how many eager minds have busied themselves with trying to classify law, the subject itself has always emerged triumphantly unclassified, at least to the satisfaction of the majority who work with it.

This has been true of the schemes of the attorney-philosophers, of the theories of the early attorney-librarians, and of the systems worked out by law librarians, the last to appear on the classification scene.

The long-sought ideal of perfect organization has been replaced by the more pragmatic approach of organization for use. But even this more modern trend has brought little agreement among law librarians and lawyers on the subject of classification. Since no authority has been provided, each library has made up its own scheme so that any student of the subject is presented with a bewildering aggregation of different systems, none of which has been adopted by any representative number of libraries.

In one sense this is a good thing, for any classification, no matter how complete, must submit to a certain amount of adaptation in order to be useful for a particular library. However, in another sense, this rugged individualism among law libraries is not good, for it leads to confusion on the part of the user. The patron of one law library can seldom walk into a law library and expect to understand the classification and find his own material if he relies solely on his past experience in other law libraries. There is also little standardization of

methods so that the law cataloger can be trained in library schools with certain minimums with which he can enter a cataloging position.

The purpose of this survey was, then, to ascertain if any of the more or less well-known systems was favored by even a small majority of libraries. The classification schemes chosen were considered to be more or less representative of the various types now in use. They were not considered as to merit or were they the only ones available, but they do represent trends in classification over the years, and the range from the earliest to the latest which could be found.

Law School libraries were selected as the most likely candidates for surveying because of the large number of treatises and texts in their collections which would seem to indicate a greater need for classification than other types of law libraries.

In March a questionnaire was sent to 150 law school libraries in the United States and Canada. This number was not an arbitrary one, but was taken from the number of law school libraries listed in the American Association of Law Libraries directory for 1954, *Law Libraries in the United States and Canada*.

The type of questionnaire presented a problem; it had to be one which would not only gain the information desired but also take as little of the librarian's time to answer as possible. Law Librarians in most law schools double as teachers of legal bibliography and other subjects so they have little time to spare for answering long, involved mimeographed questionnaires. Finally a post-card checklist

was decided upon as being the quickest and easiest to answer.

The brevity of the questionnaire was in part responsible for the number of answers received. Another factor to be considered in this respect, however, was the wide-spread interest among law librarians in classification, for even some with schemes of their own devising indicated they were dissatisfied and would like to change or were in the process of changing to another. Of the 150 libraries questioned, 110 answered, a response of 73 1/3% which was most encouraging and indicative of the above-mentioned interest in the subject.

Forty-four or 39 1/5% use no classification at all. Of these, two are now working on schemes of their own. One of these schemes is based on Hicks. Nineteen or 17 3/11% use adaptations of one kind or another of the classifications listed. Some even combine two of the classifications to make their own adaptations. Eighteen or 16 4/11% use their own systems of classifications. One of these indicated that it would like to change.

The most popular system seems to be Hicks with 16 or 14 6/11% of the libraries using it, as is or in adapted forms. One of these libraries uses Basset's adaptation of it. Another uses it plus Wire-Cutter. Still another uses it for the foreign law collection only, and twelve use it in their own adapted form.

Surprisingly enough, the next most popular is the often-condemned Dewey Decimal Classification. Nine or 8 2/11% use Dewey. Four use it as is, and five adapt it to their own needs. Next comes Schiller's scheme with

eight users or 7 3/11%. Four use the classification as is; four adapt it in their own way; one uses Basset's adaptation. Five or 4 6/11% use the Wire-Cutter combination. Of these, two use it as is; one uses it plus their own scheme; one adds Schiller; another adds Hicks.

The Library of Congress Classification K, upon which so many of the other schemes have been based, has only five users or 4 6/11%. Of these, two use the Tentative version; two adapt it in their own way, and one uses simply the Library of Congress scheme without the "tentative" qualification. Dabagh's Mnemonic Classification has three users or 2 8/11%. Two of these use it as is, and one adds Cutter numbers. Ohio State University Law Library Classification has only two users or 1 9/11%. One of these adapts it in its own way. Both the Ray and Benyon Classifications also have two users each, or 1 9/11%. In the case of the Ray Classification, both are adaptations. The two who use the Benyon Scheme use it as it is.

The other three systems had no users. The low scores of these latter classifications may be attributed in part to their newness as compared with the older, more established classifications. Of the three having no users, one is the oldest of all so probably some who base theirs upon it are not even aware of that fact and the other two are highly specialized for certain types of libraries.

Nearly all of the libraries wanted a tabulation of the results of the survey, and many very kindly wrote letters to accompany their answers; some in explanation of just what they did in

the way of classification, and others wishing the survey well and expressing a keen interest in it. This interest was, perhaps the most promising result of the survey. At least, most of the law school libraries are aware of their limitations in respect to classification and of the need for it in their type of law library.

This interest was further evidenced in a morning session of the meeting of Western Law Schools held recently in Los Angeles. At the request of one of the law schools surveyed, this session was devoted to the discussion of subject classification in law libraries which was held at U.C.L.A.

During the discussion the tentative results of the survey were discussed and the relative merits of subject classification were brought out. Many spoke with a good deal of emotion on

the subject of browsing in law libraries which without subject classification would be virtually impossible. Though there were some who defended the use of a good catalog in lieu of subject classification, the consensus seemed to be in favor of some sort of subject classification which would enable the user to find his own material and to browse through the shelves for his subject material.

However, no accord was reached as to what system was the most feasible to attain this goal. So until some latter-day Dewey arises in the law library field, we seem to be resigned to our fate of many and more subject classifications of the law, "fearful and wonderful as they may be," as someone has said.



# Fraud and Deceit

by MARJORIE S. COLEMAN, *Librarian*

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit

[Note: The following article would seem to indicate that librarians cannot be too careful about the type person admitted to the free use of legal material.]

Fate having conspired to force me, a layman, to spend some time in a law library recently, I am now in a position to warn writers and law book publishers that they are laying themselves open to rather grave charges of fraud and deceit.

"Actual fraud includes cases of intentional and successful employment of any cunning, deception, or artifice, used to circumvent, cheat, or deceive another."<sup>1</sup>

Now the basis for any charge of fraud is easily explained in this case and any jury would see my point. After all, juries are also laymen. I have merely to show that the titles selected by the authors and accepted by the publishers are calculated to bring about the sale of their books under the most obviously false pretenses.

When first introduced to the library, I did the natural thing under the circumstances and glanced around for a book to amuse me for a while. My eye fell upon one called *Drake on Attachment*. Any normal person asked to supply a qualifying word for "at-

tachment" would instantly reply "sentimental." Naturally, I concluded that I had stumbled upon a good romantic novel. The fact that the volume in question was several inches thick merely confirmed my opinion that I had hit upon one of the season's new best sellers. However, only a lawyer who had coped with that particular work could imagine what I found.

Hurriedly replacing it, I walked on further and came across *Marsden's Collisions at Sea*. My hopes were raised at once because a good sea-adventure book is a thing which appeals to most people. The results of five minutes spent with that snappy title sent me reeling back to the shelves to find something to revive me.

*Harper on Torts* seemed a possibility until I discovered that it was not a misprint.

By that time I was getting rather wary and had decided that the library probably did not contain anything that might be construed as a light and entertaining book, but I had not lost hope. I decided to try something that would improve my mind. It was not until *Pollock on Contract* proved to contain not even a passing reference to bridge problems and *Brown's Usages and Customs*, instead of being a sort of travelogue, merely touched on absolutely unintelligible nonsense that I became really aroused.

1. STORY, EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE §186 (13th ed. 1886).

My final attempt was *Bigelow's Fraudulent Conveyances*. Here, I felt, was my chance to learn a little something practical and be ready to cope with the various taxis which fill our streets. There had been one fraudulent conveyance last summer which had neglected to put its flag down and then had attempted to charge me three dollars for a ride of a little over a mile. I was perfectly willing to read a book which would tell me what legal redress I had. However, Mr. Bigelow and I have entirely different conceptions of what the word "conveyance" means.

Then my anger was really roused and I decided to find out what could be done about all this obvious deception and misrepresentation. Here were a whole series of misleading titles designed to sell books without regard to the purchaser's ultimate feelings.

A friend of mine kindly showed me the approved method of tracking down law problems through *Corpus Juris* and various digests, and I feel that I have worked up a perfect case. Fraud, or the intention to deceive, is the essence of the injury.<sup>2</sup>

I have found that: "when a vendor assumes to represent his title as good,

when he knows it to be bad, and the vendee is deceived thereby, the vendor cannot escape liability for deceit by claiming that the question was a matter of opinion."<sup>3</sup>

There can be no question, of course, but that the titles were represented as good and that I was grossly deceived. Furthermore, fraudulent misrepresentation may be effected by half-truths, calculated to deceive.<sup>4</sup>

In closing, I would like to point out also that in volume 2 of *Words and Phrases*, page 1455, "conspiracy" is defined as: "Conspiracy consists of a combination of two or more persons to effect . . . a legal purpose by illegal means."

Certainly both authors and publishers have combined to attempt to increase their sales of books, in itself a legal object, by means of misleading titles. So it is my belief that a charge of conspiracy would also lie, especially since no formal agreement between the parties to do the act is necessary.<sup>5</sup>

Their only hope for the future, to evade prosecution on these charges, is to mark all publications: *Caveat emptor*.

3. *Carr v. Sanger*, 138 App. Div. 32, 122 N. Y. Supp. 593 (1910).

4. *Ottinger v. Bennett*, 144 App. Div. 525, 129 N. Y. Supp. 819 (1911).

2. *Stewart v. Wyoming Cattle Ranch Co.*, 128 U. S. 383, 9 Sup. Ct. 101, 32 L.Ed. 439 (1888).

5. *Lawlor v. Loewe*, 235 U. S. 522, 35 Sup. Ct. 170, 59 L.Ed. 341 (1914).

# The Library of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London

by ELIZABETH M. MOYS, *Assistant Librarian*

London is the home of some of the oldest and finest law libraries in the common law world. In spite of serious war damage, involving the loss of thousands of valuable books, the combined resources of the Inns of Court libraries are unrivalled in Great Britain. In addition, there are large legal collections in a number of less specialised libraries, notably the British Museum, the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office. These libraries are nearly all primarily designed to serve the day to day practical needs of the legal profession. The libraries of the University of London and the teaching institutions which have Law Departments, the London School of Economics, University College, King's College, and the School of Oriental and African Studies, contain legal sections of great value to both undergraduates and research workers. In 1947 the University set up a new type of legal institution, the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, whose library is intended for advanced studies and research purposes only.

As early as 1934 the Atkin Committee had emphasised the need for an institution "which would be a headquarters for academic research and would promote the advancement of knowledge of the law in the most gen-

eral terms."<sup>1</sup> The Committee recommended that, because of the flexibility of its constitution, and its obviously advantageous geographical position, the University of London should undertake the establishment of an Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. The war interrupted the work of another Committee under Lord Macmillan, which was set up to consider how best to carry out the Atkin Committee's recommendations.

## *Premises*

When the Institute was finally established, two years after the end of the war, a new building was out of the question. The Court of the University of London had No. 25, Russell Square fitted out as a temporary home for the Institute. The house, which backs onto the Senate House, was built over a hundred years ago and badly damaged by a bomb which demolished one of the adjoining houses. It needed a great deal of time and expense to make it fit for use, but in spite of all the difficulties of the postwar situation, and unsuspected infirmities in the structure which were gradually uncovered, the result is a building which is not unpleasant for students to work in.

1. Report of the Legal Education Committee, Cmd. 4663, 1934, p. 13.

The rapid expansion of the library soon involved the Institute in a space problem. This was temporarily relieved in 1949 when the University allocated to the Institute the basement and ground floor of the adjacent house, No. 26. The remaining three floors of No. 26 were handed over to the Institute in January 1954, and provided much needed offices for the library staff as well as more shelf space. Unfortunately the space problem is arising again. It is now estimated that all available shelf space will be full by the end of 1956, if not earlier. Negotiations have begun with the University for the use of temporary storage space outside the Institute. Tables and chairs for readers are provided in all rooms except the basement and staff offices.

The fact remains that the building is basically unsuitable for a library. A number of small rooms, holding only about 1,000 books each, mean that the books on some subjects have had to be dispersed into several different rooms. Adequate supervision is impossible, as only the largest reading room can be permanently manned.

#### *Direction of the Institute*

The Institute is part of the University of London and is controlled by the University Senate. Its relation to the University is parallel to that of the Institute of Historical Research. The administration of the Institute is entrusted to a Committee of Management of twenty-one members appointed by the Senate. Lord Macmillan presided over the first Committee of Management and was later succeeded by the Rt. Hon. Sir Norman

Birkett, a Lord Justice of Appeal. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., Professor of English Law in the University, is part-time Director. Until his untimely death in December 1954, the Library Sub-Committee was presided over by the late Professor H. F. Jolowicz,<sup>2</sup> who has been followed by Professor F. H. Lawson, Professor of Comparative Law in the University of Oxford. Since 1950, the older London law libraries have been represented on the Library Sub-Committee by Mr. H. A. C. Sturges, M.V.O., Librarian and Keeper of the Records, Middle Temple.

#### *Staff*

The administration of both sides of the Institute, office and library, is controlled, under the Director, by the Secretary and Librarian, Mr. K. Howard Drake. The rest of the library staff consists of the Assistant Librarian and six library assistants, organised into two departments, Accessions and Cataloguing, with three members each. Occasionally extra work, such as the compilation of union catalogues, necessitates the employment of one or two additional assistants on a temporary basis. As in most English libraries, there is virtually no separation of professional and non-professional tasks or staff grades. The library staff grades are parallel to those of the clerical and administrative staff of the University.

#### *The Collection and Library Policy*

The library now has over 43,000 volumes, including pamphlets and bound volumes of periodicals. The

2. The Institute has just received a very generous offer from Mrs. Jolowicz of Professor Jolowicz's library of books on Roman Law.

annual intake has averaged about 5,000 volumes a year. Nearly 650 current serials (periodicals, law reports, statutes, etc.) are taken regularly. The original nucleus of the library was a bequest of about 5,000 books from the library of the late Dr. C. H. Huberich, an American lawyer practising in Europe, which gave the Institute a very useful start in international law, conflict of laws and the laws of Latin America.

The policy for building up the library from this beginning was worked out by the Library Sub-Committee in conjunction with the other law libraries in London, especially those within the University. The availability of books at that time on all legal subjects was examined and an informal specialisation scheme was devised.<sup>3</sup> Libraries already possessing large collections on certain subjects were to keep these up to date, for example, the collection of Roman Law books at University College and the library of Indian and other oriental laws at the School of Oriental and African Studies. The Institute was to provide a library containing the minimum basic books in most subjects, and to specialise at first in subjects not well covered by the existing libraries. Its special task was to obtain periodicals and reports that were not available elsewhere in London. The compilation of union catalogues was undertaken primarily to provide the information needed for the detailed working out of these policies, both in the Institute itself and in the other co-operating libraries. As a result, unrealised gaps

have been filled, and material of great potential value has been revealed.

Attention was concentrated first of all on a collection of English reports and textbooks. Most of the important sets of reports are now in the library, together with a number of lesser or specialised series. Three complete sets of the *Law Reports* are kept, one in each of the two main reading rooms and one for the Director's use. The library is trying to build up second sets of a few major periodicals such as the *Law Quarterly Review*, *Modern Law Review* and the *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*. Apart from these, the library keeps one copy only of each book. Superseded editions of the main law treatises from all countries are kept in a reserve collection in the basement. Although far from complete, this section is expanding rapidly.

In October 1947, the Nuffield Foundation made a grant of £10,000 to the Institute to establish a Nuffield Library of Commonwealth Law. With this very generous gift, and the help of many governments throughout the Commonwealth, a good beginning has been made to the Nuffield Library.

In addition, University College transferred to the Institute its existing holdings of Commonwealth law books to form a nucleus for the collection. In 1951 the Institute was able to buy from the Canadian government a large library of Canadian law which had been maintained in the offices of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the use of Canadian counsel appearing in appeals. With this good fortune, the Institute now claims to have the most comprehensive li-

3. Full details of the scheme are given in the *Readers' Guide*, 1955, p. 4.



brary of Canadian law outside North America.

Substantial collections of legal material from other Commonwealth countries are gradually being acquired. Some of the earlier reports, particularly from the older countries such as South Africa, are very difficult to obtain. It is largely thanks to the willing help of friends in the Commonwealth that so much had already been acquired.

As far as United States law is concerned, the position in London is rather difficult for the serious student. The majority of the important statutes, reports, periodicals and textbooks are available, but are scattered among a number of libraries. The main federal statutes and reports are to be found in several libraries, but State statutes are almost exclusively the province of the Bar Library and State reports that of the Middle Temple Library, while reports of United States administrative agencies are to be found at the London School of Economics.

As these holdings of American material were already well established by 1947, the Institute has made no attempt so far to duplicate them. It has made its own contribution by obtaining United States law reviews and journals on a large scale. The collection now contains more than 100 titles, about 80 of which are received currently. There are still a great many gaps in the earlier volumes of many periodicals, but hundreds of volumes or parts have been added through the kindness of American law libraries. The presence of this collection of American legal periodicals, many of whose volumes are the only ones avail-

able in Britain, or indeed in Europe, is becoming better known, and its use by a wide range of students is increasing monthly.

For the laws of other countries and for subjects such as international law, the Institute has followed a policy of trying to avoid duplicating material already held in other libraries. In addition to the arrangements already mentioned it has been decided that the London School of Economics shall concentrate on northern, central and eastern Europe, while the Institute covers western Europe, Latin America, the Channel Islands and Scotland. International law is shared between the School and the Institute, with the latter recently making a strenuous effort to get together a good collection of material on international air law.

#### *Service to Readers*

More than two hundred postgraduate law students and research workers are admitted each year, and the number is rising steadily. Undergraduate students are specifically excluded by the Institute's regulations. About a third of our readers come from Commonwealth or foreign countries and, in fact, overseas students usually form the majority of people working in the library at any time.

All books and periodicals are on open shelves except the reserve material and theses. Books are for reading in the library only and may not be borrowed, except in special circumstances. However, a student may reserve books at his table for a period of three days by filling in a reservation slip. One of the small rooms on the third floor is set aside for students who



bring portable typewriters. The noise made is not likely to interfere with other people's study.

Since 1952 the University has deposited in the Institute one copy of every thesis approved for a higher degree in law in the University (LL.M., Ph.D.) The library also has copies of a few earlier theses and some from other universities. They are available to readers on application, and according to the University's practice, must be signed for in a special thesis register.

The facilities of the Photographic Department of the University Library are available to the Institute. These include photostat, reflex, diazo and microfilm copying. The Institute has no microfilm reader, but recently acquired a small microcard viewer. Our first purchase of microcards was volumes one to twenty of the *Law Library Journal*. No legal microcards have been published yet this side of the Atlantic.

### *Publications*

The Library's most important publications have been bibliographical, namely union catalogues of various types of legal literature to be found in British libraries. Their value in helping libraries to improve or rationalise their holdings has already been mentioned. The first was a *Survey of Legal Periodicals* (1949), which contained details of 461 titles in 54 libraries throughout the United Kingdom. It has been well received and seems to have filled a long felt need. It is now badly out of date, and work has begun on preparing a second edition. This is expected to be nearly

twice the size of the first. In the meantime, the Survey is kept up to date as far as possible on cards in the Institute.

The other union catalogues so far published are a *Union List of Commonwealth Law Literature* (1952) and a *Union List of United States Law Literature* (1954). Both cover libraries in London, Oxford and Cambridge only. The Commonwealth list includes statutes, reports and digests and a selection of recent textbooks on the law of each jurisdiction. The United States list contains federal and state statutes, reports and digests only. Neither includes periodicals, as they are covered by the Periodicals Survey. Because of the high cost of printing, both had to be duplicated and bound in an inconveniently large format. They are kept up to date in the same way as the Periodicals Survey and we hope that in a few years' time second editions could be printed.

A preliminary edition of a *Union List of Air Law Literature* has been circulated to 21 participating libraries for additions and corrections to be noted, and we hope to publish it during the autumn. This project has aroused considerable interest and has, like the United States list, revealed an unsuspected quantity of material available. As the subject is so narrow, this catalogue will cover all types of material, including periodicals. Looking further into the future, a little preliminary work has been done towards a projected union catalogue of foreign legislation, but this is unlikely to be published for a year or two.

A *Readers' Guide* has just been issued by the Library. It attempts to

summarise both library regulations and services and includes a long overdue explanation of the catalogue and classification. A copy is sent to each student with his reader's ticket. First reactions have been favourable, but only a limited number of copies were printed, as we hope to produce a revised edition every year or two.

With the help of the law teachers in almost all the British universities, the Institute compiles a list of current *Legal Research Topics*, which is published annually. The list is broadly classified, and is much easier for a law teacher or student to use than the larger general lists of theses. A consolidated list of topics completed and approved between 1935 and 1954 was published last winter.

Copies of all the above publications are available from the Institute on application. No charge is made for the *Readers' Guide* or the annual or consolidated lists of *Legal Research Topics*.

The Institute also sponsors the publication by the Athlone Press (University of London) of monographs in the *University of London Legal Series*. The volumes so far published are *Public Policy: A Comparative Study in English and French Law* by Dennis Lloyd; *Status in the Common Law* by Professor R. H. Graveson; *A History of Negotiable Instruments in English Law* by J. M. Holden. A fourth volume, *The Transfer of Chattels in Private International Law: a Comparative Study* by G. Zaphiriou is due for publication during the autumn of 1955.<sup>4</sup>

4. The North American distributor of the series is John de Graff, Ardsley on Hudson, N. Y.

A *Bibliographical Guide to United Kingdom Law* is in the press and will be a joint publication by the United Kingdom National Committee of Comparative Law and the Institute, under the editorship of Professor F. H. Lawson. It will consist of brief introductions to each subject followed by selective bibliographies.

### *Classification and Catalogue*

The Institute has its own home made classification. Books are classified either by subject in sections SA-SJ or by country in sections GA-GU. Thus books on Jurisprudence SA, Comparative Law SB, Roman and Roman-Dutch Law SC and SD, religious laws SE, SF, SI, Public and Private International Law SG and SH are arranged by subject. Those dealing with common law subjects from any common law jurisdiction are put together in class SJ and broadly subdivided, e.g. Contract is SJ75, Criminal Law and Procedure SJ150, Real Property SJ300, Personal Property SJ325, Torts SJ400.

Books covering legal history and constitutional law of all countries, public and private law of non-common law countries, and most serial publications, including law reports and statutes, are arranged by countries. They are grouped broadly by regions, beginning with the British Isles GA, various regions of the Commonwealth GB-GN, Europe GO, United States GP, Latin America GQ-GS, Asia GT and Africa GU. Treaties, reports of international courts and subject journals, such as *Clunet*, *International and Comparative Law Quarterly* and the *American Journal*

of *International Law*, are placed in the appropriate subject section.

Subdivisions within each main class are shown by numbers, the subjects or countries usually being arranged alphabetically, e.g. Canada as a whole GC1, Alberta GC2, British Columbia GC3, Manitoba GC4, etc. Each geographic section can be further divided by a mixture of subject and form divisions. These are: Legal History B, Constitutional Law C, Private Law, including Codes, D, Statutes E, Law Reports G, Digests H, and Periodicals J. Section D applies to non-common law countries only and is their equivalent of the subject class SJ. Subdivision J is the only one used in the subject classes.

The public catalogue consists of separate name and subject catalogues. As far as possible, Library of Congress printed cards are used, with the Institute's own class marks, accession numbers and subject headings typed on. To the best of our knowledge, this is the only British library to use the Congress card service. Cards for about one third of the books catalogued have to be typed. Library of Congress entry rules are used, but the layout is slightly different. The Institute has its own list of subject headings, liberally cross-referenced, which is based on the legal headings used by the Library of Congress, with local modifications.

Cards for periodicals, bibliographies and biographies are kept in drawers separate from the main sequences. There are also sequences of cards giving brief particulars of books on order or in process and of Command Papers, arranged in numerical order. The class mark and shelving mark of three let-

ters are inked onto the spines of all books except serials.

The cards kept in the Accessions Department as records of orders are attached to the books when received and act as process records. They are used by the Cataloguing Department to indicate the class mark, author and subject headings and Library of Congress card order number, and are kept as a record of the book until the printed cards are received. Finally they become shelf list cards, arranged in classified order and kept in the Cataloguing Department.

The library subscribes to the Library of Congress proof card series for legal publications. The cards are kept in a separate section of the catalogue to form an additional bibliography.

#### *Co-operation with Other Libraries*

The informal programme of subject specialisation in book provision has already been outlined. There is very little interlending among the law libraries of London, for obvious reasons. But most libraries, including the Institute, admit temporary readers sent by arrangement with their own libraries. Wherever possible, libraries outside London are furnished with photographic copies of basic source material asked for, but when this is unsuitable, the books may be lent. As one of the National Central Library's "outlier" libraries, the Institute occasionally lends books to non-legal libraries.

Requests for information are received from many widely different sources, especially Government departments. Factual and bibliographical

queries are answered to the best of our ability, but no attempt can be made to give statements or opinions on the law.

The Institute has been glad to receive a number of library school students who wished to do here the short period of practical work included in their course. Informal meetings of library students have been held here to discuss common problems as they affect a specialist law library.

We have had great pleasure in welcoming a number of distinguished American law librarians when they were visiting this country. Among those who visited us during the past year or two were Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher, Mr. Carroll C. Moreland and Professor S. E. Thorne. We are very grateful for the interest shown by visiting overseas librarians and for the many helpful suggestions they have made.

#### *Other Activities of the Institute*

This article is mainly concerned with the library, but although almost every room in the building is lined with books, the library is only one of several activities. In addition to its aim of constituting a focal point for legal research and postgraduate teaching, the Institute has already become a well-known centre for small legal meetings and conferences. For example, the British Branch of the International Law Association and the United Kingdom National Committee of Comparative Law meet regularly in the building. The Secretary and Librarian, Mr. Drake, is Honorary Sec-

retary of the Selden Society and also Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Society of Public Teachers of Law. Thus close relations are maintained with both societies.

An established feature of the Institute are the meetings arranged to enable law teachers in the University and other interested people to meet distinguished visiting lawyers and law teachers. These "tea-parties", at which the guest is invited to give a short address, seem to have been quite successful. Receptions have been held in the past few months for Professor G. Sawyer, who spoke about the Australian National University in Canberra, and Professor Jerome Hall, who gave a talk on the Teaching of Jurisprudence.

Students register for their degree studies not at the Institute but at one of the colleges, and there is no teaching staff here. All teaching is done by the staff of the various colleges, but most of the intercollegiate postgraduate seminars are held at the Institute. The Committee is planning to appoint a Research Fellow,<sup>5</sup> when circumstances permit, who would carry on his own research for a higher degree under the supervision of the Director. A beginning has been made on providing short-term research assistance required by law teachers in the University, and several factual or comparative memoranda have been prepared for the Lord Chancellor's Law Reform Committee and for other official bodies concerned with the reform of the law.

5. In accordance with the recommendation on page 13 of the Atkin Committee's report (see note 1).

## The Law Library of Baylor University

by CHARLES E. DALE, *Librarian*

At the beginning of the fall term, September 1955, Baylor University School of Law moved into Morrison Constitution Hall, its new and completely air conditioned home.

The masonry structure of red brick with white stone trim, as functional within as its lines are clean and modern without, was conceived and constructed with one desire in mind, to provide for the study of law a setting of simple and unaffected dignity.

Considerable time and effort were employed during the infant stages of development, in order that upon completion the building would prove to be the integrated and compact structure that it is, permeated with a suitable and pleasant atmosphere where the student can pursue his studies with a minimum of expended energies.

Every possible effort for his convenience, from the arrangement of classrooms on the ground floor, library on the second floor and faculty offices on the third floor to the installation in the basement of lockers for the housing of his personal effects, has been made. The building is a compact, economic unit, ideally suited to the needs and comfort of the student, simple, yet adequate in every respect.

Approach to the heavy glass and aluminum entrance doors is by way of a short flight of long, shallow steps from which a clear view of the ground floor vestibule and lobby may be had.

Upon entrance, to the right is the court room auditorium reaching the complete width of the building with a seating capacity of 223, a stage completely equipped as a court room with jury box, judge's bench and counsel tables and behind that the judge's chambers and jury room which are utilized as office space.

To the left the lobby narrows into a corridor which extends the remaining length of the building and is flanked on either side by classrooms and the first floor stack—one room housing practice court facilities being included with the classrooms on the left, the first floor stack and an additional vestibule at the end of the corridor being situated with the classrooms to the right.

The large courtroom has been constructed in such a manner that it is completely functional. It can be rearranged to allow for its use as either a lecture room where all law students may attend, a courtroom or as a regular classroom. The smaller courtroom is used primarily for an additional class in practice court.

All classroom floors are sloped upward to the back of the rooms allowing each student to see and hear with equal ease. Class and courtroom decor is simple but not indifferent, for considerable attention was given to achieving an atmosphere of quiet pleasantness, enhanced by the restfulness of



soft-hued walls, maple chairs and fluorescent lighting.

An elevator facing the first floor lobby is available for those who wish to take advantage of it; otherwise, the second and third floors may be reached by stairways with aluminum railings polished to a soft, glowing sheen. The second floor lobby looks out over the campus through high windows tastefully decorated with clean-cut geometric design in the same soft metal that encases the stair railings.

To the right of the second floor lobby, administrative space—which includes the reception room, the dean's office, his secretary's office, the filing and mimeograph rooms—is located.

Adjoining that and adjacent to the second and third floor stack and the library is the student lounge. This spacious room is beautifully equipped with sofas and chairs upholstered in leather, walnut tables and lamps and other appropriate objects which add to the comfort and atmosphere of the room. Here the student is afforded the necessary and pleasant opportunity of discussing with his classmates legal principles and problems. If he desires, refreshment is available from the coffee urn which has been installed for his convenience. Adjoining the lounge are offices which have been provided for the legal fraternities and the Student Bar Association.

The administrative space and student lounge occupy approximately one fourth of the second floor. The remaining space houses the library which is entered by way of large glass and aluminum doors leading from the lobby. The reserve desk and the door into the stacks which are under super-

vision of the librarian on duty, are to the immediate right of entrance. Adjacent to the reserve desk is the librarian's office which also affords another entrance into the stacks. These four floors of stacks which are behind the reserve desk are Ames metal, with a capacity of approximately 65,000 volumes. At regular intervals carrels or study alcoves are available for the student, faculty member or visitor doing research in the stacks. The receiving and processing rooms, equipped with elevator, are also located in the stack area.

The main library reading room is divided into study rooms and alcoves. Over the years it has been observed that law students habitually seek corners and recesses in which to do their studying; therefore, this was taken into consideration when the building was designed, and seven study rooms plus two soundproof typing rooms with space for ten and twenty people respectively were provided.

One large reading room houses the most frequently used legal periodicals and is equipped with table, library chairs and leather upholstered lounge chairs. Facing the reserve desk an office, equipped with three desks and a table, has been provided for the editorial staff of the *Baylor Law Review*. All wooden shelving is gum with walnut stain.

Faculty offices, arranged for convenience around the faculty library and with access to the stacks, are located on the third floor.

Fortunately, the new building was finished by the end of the summer quarter, and we were able to get into it before classes began in the fall.

Moving was a sizable task but was accomplished in an orderly manner. Plans were made months ahead of time and everything worked out smoothly. First a floor plan which contained the shelf measurements in each room and alcove of the new library was made. Then an additional list of all the sets of books in our library and the number of feet needed for each set was compiled.

Logical collections for each room and alcove in the new library were arranged and boxed, each box being marked with the abbreviation of the collection to which it belonged and given a number to designate the order in which it would be shelved. Those who boxed and those who arranged the books upon the shelves had identical lists indicating the amount of space to be left after each set.

# The New Law Library Building at the University of Illinois

by BERNITA J. DAVIES, *Librarian*

On October 10, 1955, the new College of Law Library at the University of Illinois opened its doors for general use. One week later classes were moved from Altgeld Hall into the new building, and Illinois was added to the roster of Universities provided with a spacious, modern legal center.

For the faculty and alumni of the College of Law, the completion of a Law Building was the culmination of years of hoping and planning; the College had never before been housed in quarters planned for legal education and research.

From its beginnings on the fourth floor of old University Hall, through its years in Harker Hall, to which the odors of past chemistry experiments still clung, and even after its move into the larger confines of Altgeld Hall, formerly the General Library, it was necessary for Law to made-do and improvise in many ways—to use window sills for lockers, turn corridors into conference rooms, materialize a court room from a lecture hall.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the first step in planning a new building was to study the functions for which it was to be used and their relationship to each other.

Fortunately, the designer, Ambrose Richardson, Professor of Architecture at the University of Illinois, also be-

lieved in that approach. Before starting his plans, he held conferences with the faculty and library staff and visited other law buildings to get an over-all picture of the work done in a law school and how others had provided facilities to accomplish it.

His proposed design, embodying the knowledge so acquired, was presented in the form of a three-dimensional model upon which, after further study, the final working plans were based.

The result is a building both functional and beautiful, which we believe will take care of our needs for many years. It is located on the southwest section of the campus, away from the more crowded and noisy areas of the University but only a few blocks from the General Library.

Basically simple and modern in line, it is composed of two wings, east and west, joined together on the south by a corridor and on the north by a breeze-way. Brick, aluminium, and glass make up the exterior. The east wing has one and the west wing two floors above ground. However, a nine-foot basement, which extends under the entire building, may, in fact, be considered another floor since it is entirely usable.

A 16 by 24 foot module was used as the unit of construction. The building is large enough to accommodate

500 students, having an area of approximately 110,000 square feet, including the court yard between the two wings.

Because of careful planning and a bit of luck, the cost was less than anticipated. Cost of construction plus attributable items such as landscaping and air conditioning totaled \$1,700,000 and \$265,000 was spent for equipment. These figures made it possible to return to the State a sizable sum from the \$2,500,000 appropriated.

Activities which are most likely to create noise are located in the east wing. Here will be found one small and four large class rooms, built without windows and well sound proofed; the auditorium, with two outside entrances, having a seating capacity of over 300; a court room, which is a replica of the Federal District court at Peoria, Illinois; and a student lounge, colorfully furnished and provided with a Pullman kitchen at the far end.

Here too, are the public telephones, coat-check room, and on the basement level, student lockers, rest rooms, and various concessions for cokes, cigarettes, candy, and the like. The corridors of this wing, as well as the one which connects it with the west wing, are paneled in American black walnut, and their floors are made from Minnesota Kasota stone.<sup>1</sup>

The west wing is the research and office area. Its north, east, and south sides are made up entirely of windows, as are, also, the sides of the east wing

and the connecting corridor which face on the court. All windows have wide sills of slate and are shaded by Thru-View vertical Venetian blinds of rose beige fabric.

As the center of research, the library occupies the major part of the three floors of the west wing. Its one public entrance is located in line with the connecting corridor, permitting an unobstructed view of the length of the reading room through three groups of plate glass doors which form the east entrance to the building, the entrance to the west wing, and to the library itself. The space between the last two groups of doors forms a small foyer to the library. In it, to the right, is a large recessed bulletin board and to the left the elevator, the rear door of which opens into a receiving room which, in turn, connects with the library work room.

The arrangement of the library is simple and compact. Its first floor is a rectangle, 168 feet long and 120 feet wide. The circulation-reference desk is located to the left of the entrance. Following on down the south length of the room is found the catalog alcove, a browsing alcove, a suite of library offices, two offices for visiting lawyers, and a micro-card and photo-reproducing room. Two double ranges of shelving divide the west end of the room into three alcoves for the American Digest System, current sets of encyclopedias, and periodical indexes. Along the north side of the area extend 58 rows, three ranges deep, of free standing stacks behind which, along the wall, are placed 21 open and five closed carrels. Five small offices for graduate students and a typing

1. As this section will be included as part of the building description in the *Journal of Legal Education* and illustrated in an architectural magazine of national circulation no more detailed account need be given here.

room open into the library on its fourth side and there, also, is an alcove in which is shelved a collection of Illinois material.

The space in the center of the area, 48 by 120 feet, is considered to be the formal reading room. Its length is broken by a couple of two counter height rows of double shelving. Due to the fact that the second floor of the library is arranged as a mezzanine, this area has an 18 foot ceiling.

The second, or mezzanine, floor extends around three sides of the room; over the alcoves and offices on the south and west and the stack area on the north. Because the exterior wall is glass, the south balcony has stacks only five feet high, spaced with a table between each stack, an arrangement which does not obstruct the light. One range of double faced shelving extends along the west balcony, and the north side repeats the plan of shelving and carrels used on the first floor.

Except for an enclosed rare book area, the entire basement floor has been used for stacks. Both the basement and second floor are accessible only by means of stairways located within the library, which simplifies control of the collection.

The library is furnished in walnut. Large pedestal tables have been used in the reading room, but those on the south balcony have small tapering legs with metal tips to give a lighter effect. Round tables have been placed in the alcoves, except in the ones holding the *American Digest* and the periodical indexes for which specially designed tables were built. A custom built exhibit case, having shelves with metal grilled glass doors for the base, stands

against the front wall to hold displays and faculty publications.

The circulation desk may be considered as two sections; the first, 20 feet long and containing units for charging and discharging books, a depressible truck and supplies, extends five feet into the room at one end, then gradually slopes back to meet the second, a straight 12 foot section. The latter includes cabinets for supplies and a built in desk for the circulation librarian.

In addition to catalog cases, the catalog alcove which is connected with the area behind the circulation desk, contains a 12 drawer vertical file for pamphlets. Here also stands a long reference table having a coffee colored formica top which matches the top of the circulation desk.

Walnut shelving has been used in the reading room, the alcoves, and on the south balcony. Other stacks on the first and second floors are standard type steel painted a soft blonde tan with the end panels which face into the reading room of walnut. Carrels match the stacks in color as do the book ends and Princeton files, which have been used throughout the stacks to hold advance sheets and unbound periodicals thick enough to stand without bending. Six 10 foot tables have been placed in the stacks on each of the three floors to permit convenient use of near-by books. These tables are of matching steel with cream colored linoleum tops. The same color scheme has been followed in the bracket type basement stacks. With the few exceptions mentioned, all stacks are 90 inches high, allowing a foot and one half clearance between their



tops and the ceiling. Each range of stacks is provided with two sliding reference shelves.

The unlocked carrels were made to order and have table tops four feet long and 27 inches wide over which are mounted two shelves. Their end panels are the same height as the stacks and the same width as the table top. They are painted chocolate brown which, together with the green backs and seats of the steel chairs used in the carrels and at the tables in the stacks, gives added color to the stack area and is especially striking against a lemon yellow wall. The locked carrels are standard Hausserman inclosures with their exteriors also painted brown.

The library has a seating capacity of 378; 150 in the reading room, 60 on the south balcony, 24 in the alcoves, and 144 in the stacks. This number can easily be increased by placing eight chairs at the reading room tables and six at those located in the stacks instead of six and four as we have at present. Shelving space has been provided for 365,000 volumes.

Color has been employed effectively throughout the building. Generous use of walnut combined with harmonious wall colors and accents of more vivid hue in furnishings affords an atmosphere of unusual warmth and dignity which is at the same time bright and cheerful. In the library, back and front walls of deep blue-green contrast with the stack wall of soft lemon and the south wall of pale gray. A block design of gray and cream rubber tile, flecked with black, green, and coral, has been used for the floor of the reading room and alcoves, and

gray asphalt with similar mottling covers the other areas. The majority of chairs in the reading room are upholstered walnut, but a few have leather backs in a variety of colors: persimmon, pine green, coral, turquoise, and sand. Scattered throughout the area, they give zest to the darker tables and chairs. The browsing alcove, furnished with colorful lounge chairs and davenports, also adds a bright note to the room.

We are particularly pleased with the lights. Over a mile of fluorescent lighting in the stacks makes it possible to see the lowest shelves as easily as those on top. Holophane lamps with directional lenses have been used in the reading room area and are proving very satisfactory even though flush with the eighteen foot ceiling. Space has been provided between the ceiling and the roof for a series of cat walks from which these lights may be serviced from above.

All offices, except that of the Dean, are the same size, 12 by 16 feet. The library suite, opening into the south side of the reading room, includes an office for a secretary and receptionist connected on either side to those of the librarian and assistant librarian. Each has counter-height walnut shelving extending along one side ending with a five foot closed section for coats and other paraphernalia. Faculty offices, 26 in number, are located on the two floors along the north wall of the wing and divided from the library only by narrow corridors, a relationship which provides convenient access to the stacks. Steel shelving has been placed along two sides of these offices with facilities for coats again provided

by enclosing an end section. Office furniture, like that in the library, is of walnut with desk and side chairs upholstered in the several colors used on the library chairs.

Also on the first floor of this wing, separated from the library by a corridor, are the offices of the editors of the *Law Forum* and two seminar rooms. The latter are distinctive because of their tables, designed by Professor Richardson. One round and one in the shape of a surfboard, they are built of laminated walnut, shading from off white to deep brown and supported by large square center pedestals of the same wood.

Directly above, on the second floor, is the administrative suite: the Dean's office, a reception room, placement office, stenographic room, and office for the Dean's secretary. Opening from the Dean's office is a conference room, paneled with sequence-matched African mahogany. It is supplied with a conference table six feet wide at one end tapering to three feet at the other, the top of which was cut from a sport log of mahogany. With the addition of green leather arm chairs and a deep pile carpet, the room provides an impressive background for faculty deliberations.

A lounge for women staff members, several storage areas, and a faculty study fill the remainder of the space in the west wing. The study is located across the corridor from the Dean's suite and opens also into the second floor of the library stack area. It has room for 7,000 volumes and six study desks. Duplicate sets of reports, statutes, digests, encyclopedias, and periodicals are shelved in this area,

making the basic tools of research available to those faculty members whose offices are on the second floor.

Although the windows may be opened, the entire building is ventilated primarily by forced air which is humidity-controlled in the winter and de-humidified in summer. Ventilation noise is controlled by the use of nine separate systems. Convection heat supplies a temperature geared to the weather outside while air conditioning has been provided for those torrid days which sometimes visit the middle west.

It is hard to describe a building such as this. Returning alumni comment that its pictures "do not do it justice." Words are even less adequate. Moreover, any description must fail to convey the hours of work and effort which precede occupancy of new quarters. Surprisingly soon after one is moved in, however, that phase of the project is forgotten. No doubt that is why one of the former editors of the *Journal*, who has recently had experience in moving a library, advised me to make notes as the work progressed lest afterward I should forget. It was good advice, but I shall have to admit that at no time during the big move did I have time to take a note. Since some have shown an interest in the method used at Illinois, I shall describe it briefly from the recollections which still remain.

Our collection of approximately 110,000 books was shelved on three floors of dark and narrow stacks, in the reading room, and in various offices. In the beginning it was arranged by a form classification, but as the collection grew and space receded, con-

tinuity of arrangement became impossible, and in many instances parts of sets were in one place and parts in another.

The first problem, therefore, was to find out where the books were as well as where they were going. Three by five cards were used as the media upon which to solve this problem. A card was prepared for each set of books, including multiple copies, on which was written the title, number of volumes, height, number of feet of shelving occupied at present, and number of feet required for twenty years growth. (In the case of non-current sets, the last item, of course, was zero.) The sum of the last two figures was placed in the lower left hand corner of the card and circled with red. Present location was added in the upper right hand corner. The cards were then arranged by form into a proposed shelf list for the new building. By adding the numbers circled in red, the space necessary for each form was computed, and those totals, when compared with the space available in the various areas into which they were to be moved, indicated whether or not the proposed arrangement could be used.

In our case it worked out satisfactorily, as the main floor provided stack space for periodicals, state and federal reports, the Reporter system, statutes, current digests, encyclopedias, current subject reports, and treatises as well as room to duplicate many local and federal sets. Arrangement of the remainder of the collection on the second floor and of superceded material and duplicates in the basement presented no problems.

Location of each set, however, did take detailed work. With the aid of an enlarged chart of the new stacks and the information on the cards as to the height of the books and total feet of shelf space required, it was possible to figure the number of shelves which could be used in each section which was to hold a certain set and the specific shelves which the set would occupy. The number of shelves to go in each section was marked on the chart, and the future location of the set, by row, range, section, and shelves, was noted on the lower right hand corner of its card. The information in regard to the number of shelves per section was later used by the workmen installing the stacks, making it possible to place the correct number of shelves in advance.

After all the cards were completed, the items of title and present and future location were transferred to a list, and it was this list, and copies thereof, that were used by the boys packing the books to move and those shelving them in the new building. The fact that the two assistants who at that time made up the library staff left for other positions shortly before the books were to be moved raised another problem: only the librarian knew much about the plans. However, by a concentrated course of training for one new assistant and the use of law students, a crew was assembled which did a most creditable job.

When compared with the reports of experienced librarians that the only way to move was to use boxes the size of a shelf, the method proposed by the University's Physical Plant Director sounded archaic. No amount of

talking convinced him that a shelf-length box was superior to a tray of the same length and two feet wide, which would hold three rows of average sized books and could be carried by means of two handles at each end. Time proved that he was right—or at least that the trays could be used very effectively.

The collection was packed, transported over a mile, and reshelfed in fifteen eight-hour working days. Lacking an elevator, the trays from the second floor went down a slide into a waiting truck. From other floors it was possible to carry them out. Only three boys could be used at a time to pack the trays because of the narrow stack aisles. As each tray was filled, it was given a long card upon which the load number, tray number, and the row and range for which it was destined were marked in crayon. Nine trays comprised a truck load since they were not piled one on another. At the other building the trays were wheeled on dollies to the location marked on the card, the books immediately re-

shelved, and the empties returned.

The fifteen days of moving were not consecutive due to delays in floor and stack construction. The periods of waiting were utilized by cleaning books and refiling the cards in the "moving shelf list" into a straight alphabetical arrangement. This recompiled list later supplied the information for four Acme Flexoline location charts; one on the circulation desk and one attached to a stack end on each of the three floors.

All in all, we are satisfied with the method used in moving. Very close supervision was necessary, but it took less time and was less tiring than expected. Practically no reshifting was needed and, to date, only complimentary comments have been received on the arrangement. The building, too, so far measures to our expectations. We feel that it is worth the labor and toil that went into it. Nevertheless, I think that all of us who worked closely with the project fervently echoed one man's comment, "I'm glad it happened only once in my life time."

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FREDA COLEMAN

JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE LAW  
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# Questions and Answers

Compiled by MARIAN G. GALLAGHER, Librarian  
University of Washington Law Library

The compilers will attempt to find answers to questions regardless of their suitability for publication, and questions which seem to need immediate replies will be answered by mail prior to publication in the *Law Library Journal*. Address questions to Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher, Law Librarian, University of Washington Law Library, Seattle 5, Washington.

1

## Question:

We have received a gift of several hundred volumes of state tax commission reports, some dating back to the late 1800's. We should like to bring them up to date and fill in missing numbers, but we do not have an accurate idea of what we need. Do you know of anyone who has compiled a check list?

## Answer:

The best study and check list of which we know is Lewis W. Morse's *State Tax Commissions, Their History and Reports*, published in parts in *Taxes*, volumes 18 through 21 (volume 18, 1940, in the April-October, December issues; volume 19, 1941, in the January, March-October, December issues; volume 20, 1942, in the January, May, September issues; volume 21, 1943, in the January-March issues.) It is the same type of historically com-

plete, meticulously documented and bibliographically accurate study as is his *Historical Outline and Bibliography of Attorneys General Reports and Opinions*, but is apparently less familiar to law librarians, perhaps because tax commission reports are on the border line between law and economics. We know of no one who has kept it up to date, but perhaps one of our readers may send us information which would spare you the trouble of building your own check list for the years since the 1940's.

2

## Question:

How can it be determined what treaties of this country are still in existence?

## Answer:

(Contributed by Mrs. Florence F. Zagayko of Columbia University Law Library)

There is no definite published source of information determining the present status of United States treaties as of the present date. The latest list of U. S. treaties in force was published in 1941.

The loose-leaf service begun by the Department of State in 1944, called *United States Treaty Developments*, has apparently suffered from budgetary cuts after 1950. If completed and

kept up to date as planned, it would have been the authoritative answer to any such questions.

Search through the Department of State bulletins since 1950 is time-consuming and inconclusive. Some sources of information outside of U. S. sources, such as lists issued by the Pan American Union for treaties with Latin American countries, or the annual lists of ratifications issued by Great Britain, are available. Commerce Clearing House publishes a tax treaty service. Otherwise, the only answer seems to be to write to the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

(Editor's note: Mrs. Zagayko received credit for an assist on the Chapter on Treaties in Price and Bitner's *Effective Legal Research*. We recommend the reading of that Chapter to anyone interested in treaties literature.)

3

*Question:*

Why keep an order card morgue? As I see it, all the bibliographic information necessary can be obtained from the shelf list or catalog, with the exception of price. But since a book price can be determined from the *C.B.I.* if current, and would not mean much if the book is an old one, I do not see much point in the morgue.

*Answer:*

It is quite possible to get along without an order card morgue, either by doing without some of the information it provides, or by securing it, as you suggest, in part from other places. Either method would save only a little filing time (not as much perhaps as the time the morgue itself saves you and some whom you pay more

than you pay your morgue-filers) and a little filing space, and would accomplish no essential object.

Agreed that bibliographic information can be obtained from the shelf list or the catalog, but bibliographic information does not seem to us to be a primary excuse for the morgue's existence. Questions it answers more frequently than those about bibliographic details are concerned with the source and date of acquisition, name of person recommending purchase, date and number of invoice, date of approval, price paid, account charged.

It is true that the book price at time of publication can be obtained from the *C.B.I.*, but even for current items that figure often bears little relation to the price paid for a particular copy. Perhaps it is not part of your duty to answer patrons' questions about your outlay for your most recent copy of a given title, although the frequency of the request seems to justify a file convenient enough in arrangement and accessibility to allow immediate answers; there is certain justification in being able to estimate the cost of replacement more accurately than you could with only the date-of-publication list price. We do not know that the name of the person who recommended a book is important six weeks after its arrival, but we can imagine cases in which it might be useful to parry a challenge directed at the wisdom of its purchase. From a bookkeeping standpoint, the payment for any particular item should be immediately traceable as well as the single or multi-item payments to dealers.

While the order card morgue is consulted most frequently for information about acquisitions, it serves also as a



repository for unfilled orders, serves to prove to complaining patrons that you did try to get that book, and as a check on prices of later offerings or of items supplied under a held order.

Some libraries, particularly those using multiple order forms, combine shelf list and order card morgue; the order card, after record of payment has been entered, becomes the shelf list card. This avoids unfashionable duplication and its only obvious disadvantage is one of frequent inconvenience. If the library is classified, use of the shelf list involves prerequisite use of the catalog for all but him of the abnormal memory, and in most law libraries the catalog as well as the shelf list is less accessible to the order personnel than the order card morgue might be.

Some, bypassing both order card morgue and shelf list-morgue combination, record source, date of acquisition and price paid in the book itself; aside from the waste of time and motion involved in hunting up the volume when the information is wanted, we imagine a certain frustration presents itself when the inquiry is prompted by need for replacement of a lost single copy.

There may be some who keep no record of cost-per-item except in files of invoices paid. The search in that case would be impossible unless it began with knowledge of source and approximate date of acquisition, and even with that knowledge would be cumbersome.

We think you should keep your order card morgue, and we recommend the convenience of a separate file even in the face of some duplication in the shelf list. Your filing time

will be no factor. We assume that your distaste for the morgue developed from lack of filing space, and suggest that you weed out all cards older than five years (except those for unfilled orders) and, depending on the amount of caution you feel and the condition of your attic or basement, either throw them away or store them.

*(Compiler's note: We are conscious of the existence but not the identity of a flaw in our reasoning. We learned, after replying to this questioner but before going to press, that he had discarded his morgue in its entirety.)*

4

*Question:*

There are at least 15 states that have a Board of Tax Appeals or its equivalent. Are the decisions of these Boards available in print? If not, where can they be obtained?

*Answer:*

*(Contributed by the Committee of the Law Library Association of Greater New York, compilers of this column in the August 1955 issue.)*

So far as this Committee has been able to ascertain, only two states have ever published the decisions of these Boards. Massachusetts publishes advance sheets only, and New Jersey published two bound volumes covering the period 1947 to 1948, supplemented by annual pamphlets. Apparently this set has been discontinued. It would be interesting to know just how much demand there is for these reports.

Miss Elizabeth L. Kraus, 1 Wall Street, New York 5, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Publications and Reports of the American Bar Association Section on State and Local Taxa-

tion, is attempting to gather some information along these lines in an effort to interest private publishers in the subject. She would appreciate any help you can give her.

5

*Question:*

(One man's words represent the inquiry common to recent letters addressed to the Chairman of the A.A.L.L. Committee on Education and Placement): The former Chairman of the Committee had a wider acquaintanceship among law librarians and prospective employers than any other member, and was able to give personal attention to placement. How can the new Committee meet the situation? There are so many intangibles attached to personal inclinations and desires which cannot be put down on paper that a good many opportunities might be passed over by a Committee simply because of the impossibility of knowing everything about everyone. I am thinking of a lack of information about openings which might on the surface not seem attractive to particular individuals, but which because of their peculiar circumstances might be

*Answer:*

The new Committee has no illusions about becoming a complete substitute for Miles Price, but it will do what it can with personnel paper records and its collective knowledge of "intangibles" and "peculiar circumstances". President Moreland selected Committee members from widely separated geographic areas (see the committee lists, elsewhere in this issue) hoping to make it easier for any inter-

ested law librarian to become acquainted with at least one member of the Committee and incidentally to present any of those imponderables which he cannot record on paper.

Each Committee member has a complete record of openings listed; each has a punch-card summary of the personnel records of those in his geographical area, and may have in addition summaries or full records, (depending on the wishes of the librarian involved) of any whom he knows personally. The Committee will do everything it can to publicize openings, but it should be remembered that many prospective employers (and frequently those with the more attractive openings) want only suggestions about qualified personnel, and not publicity. Those suggestions will not take the form of recommendations, will not distinguish between A.A.L.L. members and non-members, will be made by fitting the stated requirements of the position to the paper records, taking into account whatever "intangibles" have become known, and will seldom be made from the Committee's personal acquaintance with law library personnel. We think that the burden is upon those who might like to be considered for better positions to keep their paper records up to date and to make additional information available whenever possible to some member of the Committee.

Anyone who missed the earlier distribution of the personnel blank and who wants to be sure that the Committee will be aware of him if a suitable opening is listed, should submit a record of his qualifications. Write to Mrs. Gallagher for a personnel blank.

## CURRENT COMMENTS

Compiled by LOIS PETERSON, Assistant Librarian

Social Law Library  
Boston

The Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State of the American Society of International Law (Its Proceedings, 1955, p. 166-168) contains interesting data regarding the *status* of some of the *major record and documentary publications of the State Department*.

The "Department of State Bulletin" is said to include "every statement of official policy" and to provide current information on treaties as a regular feature.

Prospects now indicate that "United States Foreign Relations" may progressively be brought up to within ten years of currency despite budgetary restrictions and the manner in which the recently published volumes of the Malta and Yalta Conferences were edited out of normal context.

Concern over snags in the continuance of "United States Treaty Developments" exists. Action is being taken by the Committee, the chairman of which will appear before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations "with a view to getting direct approval for this publication. Otherwise, funds depend upon an allocation in the Department."

*Treaty-Made Law; A Case in Point on Procedural Deficiencies* by Donald Beelar, may be found at pages 817-819 of the *American Bar Association*

*Journal* for September 1955. The article discusses difficulties of research in federal statutes and regulations when the law has been repealed or modified by a subsequent convention, treaty or executive agreement. Mr. Beelar uses as an example: "Can an alien be licensed to pilot an aircraft in the United States?" He describes his long journey to reach a conclusion through logical channels and tops it off with a surprise ending.

The American Library Association has published *A Manual for the Administration of the Federal Documents Collection in Libraries*, by Ellen Jackson. The volume is designed to assist custodians of depository collections as well as librarians handling growing U. S. collections. A 14 page "Explanation of the Superintendent of Documents Classification Systems . . . August 1955" is entry 15579A in the September 1955 Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications.

In a 79 page volume entitled *Guide to Parliamentary Papers; What They Are; How to Find Them; How to Use Them* (Oxford, Blackwell, 1955), Professor Percy Ford and Mrs. Grace Ford, University of Southampton, explain many of the difficulties besetting users of British Parliamentary Papers. Al-

though written from the point of view of the scholar and research worker rather than for librarians, this volume should prove valuable to all who have to use the Parliamentary Papers. It has been some thirty odd years since the H. B. Lees-Smith guide covering the subject was published.

Egypt became the first country to ratify the "Blue and White Shield" Convention. Adopted in 1954 at an intergovernmental conference convened by UNESCO at the Hague, the international *Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict* sets up a cultural "Red Cross" to protect the world's treasures in time of war.

Under its banner, a flag with a blue and white shield, *libraries*, works of art, historic monuments and buildings will receive the same protection in war that is now afforded hospital ambulances and medical personnel.

This agreement, which brings into line with present-day needs all previous pacts on the subject, will become effective three months after it has been ratified by four additional countries. The convention, of which the United States is a signatory, has not yet been submitted to the U. S. Senate for ratification.

Since 1908 when the *Canons of Professional Ethics* were adopted and 1924, the date of the adoption of the *Canons of Judicial Ethics*, these codes have become the recognized standards of professional conduct for lawyers and judges and accepted by most bar associations across the nation.

The American Bar Foundation has

undertaken a *study* of the *Canons* to determine whether any of them require rewriting in the light of present conditions. In announcing the review, the Foundation through its President declared that "there must be a constant reappraisal and comprehension of new conditions and changes in the relationship of the lawyer to his clients, the courts and the public".

The *Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers University* will hold an *advanced seminar* for library administrators at New Brunswick, New Jersey, from April 9 to May 18, 1956, under the direction of Keyes D. Metcalf, Professor of Library Service.

The seminar is intended for librarians who have had several years of successful administrative experience, although a few younger librarians with limited administrative experience will be admitted. Further information is available from the Graduate School of Library Service. Fees, including living costs and field trips, total \$450.00.

The *University of Florida Libraries* is offering three *graduate assistantships* in the academic year 1956-57 for study leading to a master or doctoral degree in a subject field other than library science.

Graduate assistants work approximately 15 hours per week in the Library, assisting in bibliographical research or library administration. Stipend is \$1,200 for a nine month period and holders of assistantships are exempt from out-of-state tuition fees. The deadline for filing formal application is March 31, 1956.

Inquiries are invited, especially from

librarians or students in library schools who are interested in advanced work in subject fields. Applications should be made to: Director of Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

During January 1956, the Association of College and Reference Libraries began issuing *College and Research Libraries* bi-monthly instead of quarterly. Other 1956 plans for the periodical involve the continuation of the newly introduced A-V Clearinghouse prepared by the ACRL Audio-Visual Committee, expanded annual statistics, the addition of a classified advertising section and a new cover.

An article in the September 1955 issue of Stechert-Hafner Book News (an organ of Stechert-Hafner, Inc. & Hafner Publishing Company, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3) describes the history, purpose, activities and membership of the *Council of National Library Associations*.

This organization, founded in 1942, is dedicated to "promote a closer relationship among national library associations in the United States and Canada.

The Council shall: a. Promote a central agency to foster cooperation in matters of library interest, b. Gather and facilitate interchange of information among member associations, c. Be ready to cooperate with national learned and scientific societies in forwarding library projects. The Council may be in its own right an operating body for the purposes stated above, but to its member associations it shall reserve all rights of action whether

individually or jointly between any two or more associations in any field of activity."

Its roster of members includes: the American Association of Law Libraries; the American Library Association and three of its divisions; the Association of American Library Schools; the Association of College and Reference Libraries; and Special Libraries Association.

Among its accomplishments may be listed the impetus for the American Book Center for War Devastated Libraries which grew into the United States Book Exchange, the 1948 Princeton Conference on Library Education and the American Standards Association Sectional Committees Z39 (standardization in the field of library work and documentation) and PH5 (standards for photographic materials, apparatus and processes pertaining to production, use, storage and preservation of document reproductions).

In 1955, the Council sponsored the revival of the "American Library Annual", dormant since 1918. Part 1 of the volume is devoted to a comprehensive listing of international, national and regional library associations plus their committees and joint committees. Part 2 of the book brings together statistical and factual information regarding library incomes, salaries, book funds, building costs, postal regulations, literary prizes, library awards, etc. Headquarters are at 950 University Avenue, New York 52. Meetings are held in April and November, usually at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Chairman of the Council is Elizabeth Ferguson, Librarian, Institute of



Life Insurance, New York; Vice-Chairman is Julius Marke, Librarian of New York University Library of the School of Law.

The largest number of new membership applications in *American Bar Association* history, over 6,000, was received during the year which closed June 30, 1955. Total membership in the Association as of August 21, counting applications pending, reached a new all-time high mark of 58,000.

A four page bibliography, *Readings in Legal Literature*, appears in the October 1955 issue of the *American Bar Association Journal*. William H. Davenport of the Department of English at the University of Southern California, compiled it for use in an experimental course designed to give law students legal information and cultural background.

Before long, however, lawyers, judges and legal administrators began requesting copies of the list, with the result that it is being expanded continually in the hope that supplements can be published from time to time.

Over 2,900 items are included in the 128 page *Bibliography of the Charter of the United Nations*. It is obtainable at \$1.25 per copy from: International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. (Sales number: 1955.I.7)

Activities commemorating *John Marshall Bicentennial Month*, September 1955 (Public Law 581, 83d Congress), were widespread. The Congressionally created Bicentennial Commit-

tee assembled materials depicting the life and career of the great Chief Justice. Its Handbook containing information and suggestions for celebrating the event was distributed by the American Bar Association to local bar association presidents and secretaries throughout the country. Prints of "Decision for Justice", a 26 minute film dramatizing the *Marbury vs. Madison* case, were supplied to state bar associations by the duPont Company of Wilmington, Delaware, who had used the production on their television program "Cavalcade of America". Universities and colleges observed Marshall programs, some international in scope. Harvard Law School was host to several hundred American and foreign judges and lawyers at a "Government Under Law" conference, September 22-24, with Chief Justice Earl Warren among the leading speakers.

The Library of Congress held two exhibits in connection with the memorial; one in the main reading room during September, and another in the Law Library from September 1 to November 30. Published reports of some of Marshall's famous opinions were displayed: *Marbury vs. Madison*, establishing the Supreme Court's power to interpret legislative acts; *United States vs. Palmer*, ruling that the recognition of national independence or of belligerency is a political act and that in such matters the courts follow the political branch; *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, the celebrated "Steamboat Case" in which Marshall freed commerce by declaring a monopoly in steamboat navigation contrary to the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce; and *Worcester vs.*



Georgia, declaring that the Cherokee Indians were a nation under the protection of the Federal Government and therefore not subject to state laws. A volume lent by the Supreme Court Library containing autographed entries of twenty opinions rendered during the January 1832 term of the Supreme Court was also among exhibit material.

Public Law 373, 84th Congress, approved August 12, 1955, provided for the *acceptance and maintenance of Presidential libraries* donated to the government by private sources. They are to be known as "Presidential archival depositories" and will be under the control of the General Services Administration.

Maintenance costs are estimated at \$150,000 yearly for each library, with an annual return of \$50,000 per library expected from tourist fees and reproduction of documents.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, New York, which the government took over by special act of Congress; the Truman Library at Independence, Missouri; and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, scheduled for construction at Abilene, Kansas, are the first libraries to come under the system.

The *Law Library of the Library of Congress* reports that 11,159 new volumes were added to the collection of the American-British Law Section during the *fiscal year 1954/55*; 2,832 volumes and pamphlets plus about 10,000 issues of official gazettes from 24 countries in its jurisdiction to the Latin American Law Section; 10,445 volumes

to the Foreign Law Section; and about 5,000 books and more than 30,000 issues of Chinese official gazettes and serials to the Far Eastern Law Section.

Among these accessions were a number of rare items, one of which was a beautifully rebound copy of the earliest edition of "Natura Brevium" printed by Richard Pynson in London around 1494. Compiled during the reign of Edward III (1327-77) by an unknown English practitioner, it is a book of writs with commentary. Leading English legal historians, past and present, are agreed that the volume was important in the development of the English legal system. From the late thirteenth to the early eighteenth century, the writ was an essential part of legal procedure—if there was none covering a complaint brought into court, there was no remedy. Holdsworth in his discussion of "Natura Brevium" in his *History of English Law* (vol. 2, p. 640) lists some 140 writs to be found in it. A number of them, including those for debt, ejectment, waste and trespass, are still in use in the form of legal actions.

Another major addition was "Landt-  
frid durch Kayser Carol den funfften:  
vff dem Reichstag zu Worms". Anno.  
Mvc.xxj auffgericht (Mainz, Johann  
Schöffner, 1521). These peace laws, the first of importance of which was promulgated in the Diet at Mainz in 1235, were adopted in the struggle to bring law and order to medieval Germany. The one in the instant case was compiled during the reign of Emperor Charles V.

*Statistics released by the Harvard Law School Library through its Infor-*

mation Bulletin for August 1955, gave the total number of books in the Library as of June 30, 1955 as 829,359.

Volumes added during the fiscal year 1954/55 numbered 23,996, 14,752 of which were acquired by purchase, 6,975 by gift and 2,269 by exchange. Expenditures for treatises amounted to \$26,510.23; for continuations, \$58,080.62, making a total of \$84,590.85.

The Binding Department handled 22,197 volumes including 38 repairs. The Reference Staff sent 761 volumes to outside libraries while receiving 333 on interlibrary loan. 112 requests for photostats involving 9,381 pages of reproduction were filled. 29,035 books (not including continuations) were cataloged requiring a large portion of the 181,013 cards either printed, reproduced or typed. 160,393 cards were added to the public catalog.

The Harvard Law School Library has started publication of the *Elihu Root Room Harvard Law School Library—Suggested Reading List*, to be issued four times each school year. Number 1, September 1955, was devoted to biographies of Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

According to the Annual Report of the Libraries of the University of California for 1953/54 (published in August 1955), the *Law Library in Berkeley* reported 112,266 volumes and the *Law Library in Los Angeles* 82,444 volumes as their holdings at the end of the report year during which time the Berkeley collection increased by 5,783 and the Los Angeles collection by 17,574 volumes. The Berkeley Law Library reports 1,304 serials (an in-

crease of 46.3% over the previous year) and the Law Library at Los Angeles 907 serials.

The *Chicago Bar Association Library* received over 3,600 volumes from private donors during 1954/55, swelling its collection to more than 120,000 volumes. These gifts were in addition to some 10,000 U. S. government documents recently obtained from the John Crerar Library.

Irwin J. Askow, the librarian, further reports that a Verifax Photocopy machine installed in 1954 is proving to be a most useful tool. Some 2,400 photostats were made for members during the past year.

An article in the June 1955 issue of the *University of Miami Lawyer* states that the foreign law collection of the *University of Miami Law Library* now totals 7,500 volumes. The card catalog of the Foreign Law Library contains analytic entries for "every article included in" the books of this collection—an important part of which is the Wlassak Collection on Roman Civil Procedure. Another section of the periodical carries an illustrated article on the main portion of the Law Library complete with pictures of staff and facilities.

Commencing January 1956, the *Library of Congress Catalog-Books: Authors* will be expanded on an experimental basis to include, in addition to its present coverage of LC cards, the titles and holdings of books of 1956 and later imprints reported to the National Union Catalog by more than 150 North American libraries. These

additional entries will be typed in a uniform format and reproduced in a single alphabetical arrangement with the LC cards.

According to the Library of Congress Department and Divisional Manual number 22 (Washington, 1954), the *National Union Catalog* consists at this time of 10,534,000 cards and supplements of approximately 2,000,000 cards.

In addition thereto, there is the Slavic Union Catalog with about 270,000 cards, the Hebraic Union Catalog with 58,000 cards and the Chinese Union Catalog with 29,000 cards plus other supplements such as the Japanese Union Catalog with 89,000 cards, and the American Imprints Inventory. The master file of the latter represents approximately 1,300,000 separate titles. There is also an index to special collections with more than 6,000 entries.

It is estimated that it would require 50 man-years or an expenditure of \$250,000 in salaries to bring the editing of the National Union Catalog and subsidiary catalogs up to date. A Cyrillic Union Catalog begun in 1952 now contains some 175,000 entries and is nearly current.

For the first time in history, *citizens of the territory of Guam* will be entitled to trial by jury. The Third Guam Legislature passed a statute granting right of trial by jury in the District Court of Guam to any person accused of a felony and to parties involved in civil cases within the jurisdiction of the District Court.

In addition to the jurisdiction of a

U. S. District Court, the District Court of Guam has authority in all forms of civil cases for the Government of Guam where the amount involved exceeds \$2,000 plus jurisdiction in equity proceedings. Under the new law, federal rules of criminal and civil procedure will apply.

The *Bar Association of Buga, Colombia* wishes to exchange legal books and periodicals and to subscribe to North American legal periodicals. Interested members of the A.A.L.L. should contact: Colegio de Abogados Buga-Departamento del Valle, Colombia, South America.

The August 1955 exhibit of the *Los Angeles County Law Library* recounted the law of the frontier by tracing the development of authority in the old West through works of various authors published from 1890 to 1954. Villains and vigilantes, Roy Bean, Three-Legged Willie, the Texas Rangers, etc., were represented in all their color.

During October the Library displayed artistic and literary entries of judges and attorneys which had won prizes or honorable mention in an art exhibit held in connection with the 1955 annual meeting of the State Bar Association in San Francisco.

An illustrated article describing the new portable microprint reader *Microlex* was published in the *Michigan State Bar Journal*, August 1955 at pages 52-53. With Microlex, 457 volumes requiring nearly 100 linear feet of shelf space can be reduced to occupy an area of less than 4 feet. One

card measuring  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  inches contains 400 pages (both sides) scaled down to  $1/15$  of the original area covered. For reading, each page is magnified eighteen times, thus appearing over normal size on the viewing screen.

The Microlex Corporation of 1 Graves Street, Rochester, New York, an affiliate of Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, has made available complete sets of LRA, ALR and U. S. Reports (L. Ed.). Plans to issue full sets of official state reports have been initiated, with New York reports designated to be first on the market. Material is not limited to these publications, however, because the machine renders all microprint (and some microfilm) readable.

Microlex plus stand sells for about \$185.00. A motion picture film entitled "Operation Microlex" is obtainable on loan for those interested in graphic indoctrination.

Daycor, Inc., 1137 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago 22, Ill., has introduced an *expansion book rack* which can be used to display new books. It will not wobble or bow in the middle when filled to capacity. Modern in appearance, this non-tarnishable gold finished rack costs \$4.00. Dimensions are: closed, 12"; open, 24"; depth,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ".

The Yale University Press offers the following *package deal on sets of Yale Law Library Publications* (three out-of-print numbers are omitted). Ten items available in the set are: No. 1, Hicks: Yale Law School, Founders and Founders' Collection; No. 2, Seymour: Barzillai Slosson, A Lawyer of Kent; No. 3, Hicks: Yale Law School, The Founders to Dutton; No. 4, Hicks:

Yale Law School, The County Court House Period; No. 5, Yale Law School Manual; No. 7, Hicks: Yale Law School, Twenty Years of Hendrie Hall, 1895-1915; No. 9, Forgeus: History of the Storrs Lectureship; No. 11, Fisher: Litchfield Law School, 1774-1833—A Biographical Catalogue of Students; No. 12, Hassall: Catalogue of Sir Edward Coke's Library; and No. 13, Hake: Epieikeia, A Dialogue on Equity. These items were list-priced for a total of \$13.00; the package price is \$5.00 the set.

By unanimous action the Council of the American Library Association on July 6, 1955, approved a plan for the *reorganization of ALA* based upon the text of a report submitted by the firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget, well-known management consultants, prepared after that organization had made an extensive survey of the structure and functioning of ALA.

The Council also directed the Executive Board to appoint a Steering Committee on the Implementation of the Survey and the following persons have now accepted appointment: President John S. Richards, President-Elect Ralph R. Shaw, Charles F. Gosnell, Alice Louise LeFevre, Alice Brooks McGuire, Keyes D. Metacalf, Louis M. Nourse, Helen A. Ridgway, and Lucille Morsch, Chairman.

Approval by the Council and the appointment of the Steering Committee are, of course, only preliminary steps as some of the changes will involve amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws and the proposed new set-up will eventually be submitted to the ALA membership for approval.

For a fuller discussion, see the September 1955 issue of the *ALA Bulletin*, page 408, and for the full text of the report, see page 411 (49 *ALA Bulletin* 408-64, September 1955).

On the basis of the recommendations as they now stand, but these may of course be modified by the Steering Committee, the American Association of Law Libraries will be able to continue its rather loose affiliation with ALA as at present. The other alternative that will be open to the American Association of Law Libraries is similar to that which is available at the present time, namely, incorporation into the American Library Association as a division. This is the present relationship between ALA and the Association of College and Reference Libraries—a relationship that provides the latter with a substantial measure of autonomy. Although in this respect the recommendations do not involve significant changes in ALA they do contemplate rather drastic changes in the organization as a whole that should make

it a far more effective organization. (Contributed by William R. Roalfe)

Plans for a new \$1,350,000 law library building in Philadelphia are outlined in the November 1955 issue of *The Shingle*. It is anticipated that funds for the structure will be raised without cost to the Bar Association and taxpayers through filing fees—a method which proved successful in the case of the recently erected Los Angeles County Law Building.

The *Law Library Journal* was one of the professional periodicals exhibited at the Library Association Annual Conference at Southport, Lancashire, England, September 19-23, 1955. On display, along with 31 other American periodicals, were 68 foreign periodicals from 21 countries. The purpose of the collection was to inform English librarians of developments in the spheres of librarianship in many parts of the world and to assist them in revising their holdings in professional literature.



## MEMBERSHIP NEWS

*Compiled by* FRANCIS B. WATERS, *Librarian*  
New York Court of Appeals Library

Mrs. ILA R. PRIDGEN retired last summer from the University of Florida's College of Law after twenty-six years of service. Mrs. Pridgen joined the law college staff in 1929 as assistant law librarian, becoming law librarian a year later, which position she has held continuously since that time. A graduate of the University's College of Law, Mrs. Pridgen has become known and loved by hundreds of law students who have attended the University since 1929, as well as faculty members. Always willing to lend students a helping hand personally as well as academically, she established "Pridgen Hall" as a rooming house exclusively for law students. Among her now-famous "roomers" was Senator George Smathers. Possessed of great energy and enthusiasm, Mrs. Pridgen said she "couldn't stop now" and after her retirement plans to open her own real estate office in Gainesville.

Miss LOIS MOORE, president of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C. from 1952 to 1953, retired from her position as Librarian of the Tax Court of the United States on October 1. Miss Moore was honored by the Washington Chapter at a reception at Fort MacNair Officers' Club on September 20, and was presented an album containing the signatures of those present, and pictures of the occa-

sion. In the receiving line with Miss Moore and Miss Bertha Rothe, President of the Chapter, were two visiting officers of the A.A.L.L., Carroll C. Moreland and Margaret Coonan. Miss Moore is spending the winter in California.

EDWARD J. BANDER was appointed Librarian of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the first circuit, Boston. A graduate of Boston University (A.B., 1949; LL.B., 1951), Mr. Bander will complete his studies in February at Simmons College, where he is a candidate for the M.S.L.S. degree. Mr. Bander is a member of the Massachusetts bar and formerly served as Assistant Reference Librarian at Harvard Law School.

Miss EILEEN M. MURPHY has been appointed Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Connecticut at Hartford. Miss Murphy is a graduate of St. John's University School of Law and has earned a M.L.S. from Pratt Institute. She previously served as Assistant Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Legal Bibliography at St. John's.

Miss HELEN GRAY GILLAM, a graduate of the University of North Carolina Library School, was appointed Law Librarian, University of Georgia,



effective September 16, 1955. Before coming to Georgia, Miss Gillam served as Reference Librarian at V.P.I.

RUDOLF HEIMANSON, formerly Circulation Librarian at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, and Assistant Librarian of the New York Law School since 1953, has been named acting Librarian of the New York Law School.

Miss CHARLOTTE STILWELL has resigned her position as Librarian of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., to become Librarian of the Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago.

At the University of California at Los Angeles, Miss HELEN C. McLAURY, formerly at the Montana State University Law Library, is now serving as Legal Reference Librarian. Also joining U.C.L.A.'s staff is Mrs. KAY DUNN. Formerly at Washington University School of Law Library, St. Louis, Mrs. Dunn is now Principal Library Assistant in Circulation at U.C.L.A. The August issue of the *Law Library Journal* erroneously reported that Mrs. MARIAN O'FARRELL had replaced Miss Marian L. Becker as Assistant Librarian in Charge of Acquisitions. The compiler regrets this bit of misinformation and hastens to clarify the situation at U.C.L.A. Miss Becker and Mrs. O'Farrell are one and the same person and she is continuing her duties as Assistant Librarian in Charge of Acquisitions.

ROBERT W. WIENPAHL joined the Los Angeles County Law Library last

July as Assistant Cataloger. He was formerly with the University of California at Los Angeles, as a student and as a professor, receiving from that institution a Ph.D. in musicology. Dr. Wienpahl has also earned a M.S.L.S. from the University of Southern California Library School. He is the author of numerous articles in the field of music published in American and foreign journals.

ERNEST H. BREUER, President of the Association of Law Libraries of New York State, recently toured the up-state law libraries, explaining the resources of the New York State Library which are available to smaller libraries, upon request. On October 28, the Association of Law Libraries of New York State met at Cornell Law School for lunch and discussion of items of general interest to the law library profession.

New members at the University of Illinois staff include: Miss PAULINE CARLETON, Assistant Librarian; Mr. ROBERT CRYDER, Circulation Assistant; Miss RUTH CORDY, Records Assistant, and three clerical assistants Mrs. CAROL ELSASSER, Mrs. PATRICIA GILDERSLEEVE, and Mrs. DOROTHY PETERS.

Miss Carleton was formerly Assistant Law Librarian at the University of Oklahoma, where she also served as Assistant Editor of the *Law Library Journal*. Mr. Cryder transferred to the Law Library from the Undergraduate Library of the University of Illinois. He has an A.B. and M.A. (History) from the University of Illinois, and a M.A. (Library Science) from the University of Chicago. Miss Cordy was formerly Law Librarian at McGill

University and has earned a B.A. from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario and a B.L.S. from McGill.

#### AMONG OUR AUTHORS

*The role of the legal periodical in legal research* by DORIS R. FENNEBERG, appears in 28 *Ohio Bar* 674.

JOHN C. LEARY describes *The Cromwell Library* in the June issue of the *Journal of the American Judicature Society*.

Mrs. MADELEINE W. LOSEE, Librarian of the Atomic Energy Commission, has compiled a legislative history of the Atomic Energy Act which has recently been published by the GPO.

The preface to the October, 1955, ALA Bulletin special issue, *Salute to the United Nations*, was prepared by WILLIAM R. ROALFE, chairman of the ALA Intercultural Action Committee.

WILLIAM B. STERN is the author of a book review of *Le Droit Sovietique*, by Rene David and John N. Hazard, in *The American, Slavic and East European Review*, for October, 1955.

The fall issue of *Temple Law Quarterly* contains an article by ERWIN C. SURRENCY entitled *The legal opinions of the Attorney General of the United States: their application in the courts*.

ROBERT W. WIENPAHL has an article, *English Theorists and Evolving Tonality*, in the October issue of the English journal, *Music & Letters*.

The Louisiana State Law Institute recently published *Bibliographical*

*History of Louisiana Civil Law Sources*, by KATE WALLACH.

Dr. IVAN SIPKOV, a legal analyst with the Mid-European Project at the Library of Congress, writes of *The Bulgarian Bar under Communist Government* in the February issue of *Federal Bar News*.

#### CHAPTER NEWS

THE OHIO ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES held its sixth annual meeting and law library institute on September 23 and 24 at the Southern Hotel and Columbus Law Library in Columbus, Ohio. Officers elected for the coming year are as follows:

President: THOMAS R. BUKER, Columbus Law Library Association; Vice President: HELEN A. SNOOK, Detroit Bar Association Library; Secretary: VIOLA M. ALLEN, Dayton Law Library Association; Treasurer: EDNA M. STROH, Mahoning County Law Library.

Board members are DORIS R. FENNEBERG, University of Toledo Law Library, C. B. MCCLURE, Medina County Law Library, and GEORGE BUTTAFOCA, Chase College Law Library.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES met on November 22 in Los Angeles. After dinner, the group gathered at the Los Angeles County Law Library to hear book reviews and discussions led by JOHN HECKEL, C. W. ARMSTRONG, and CARLETON KENYON, all of the above library. Books reviewed were Samuel Rothstein, *The Development of Reference Services*, 1955; Helen T. Geer, *Charging Systems*, 1955; and Andrew D. Osborn, *Serial Publications*, 1955.

## NEW MEMBERS

Institutional membership has been entered for the SPOKANE COUNTY LAW LIBRARY, Spokane, Washington.

The following additions and changes have been made in institutional membership designations:

Mrs. DOROTHY O'CONNOR, Nassau County Law Library, Mineola, N. Y.

Mrs. ETHEL GWINNER, Washington University Law Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. LEOTA STEWART has replaced DORIS PAGAL at the University of Minnesota Law Library.

JOHN R. VALERI, Catholic University of America Law Library, joined the Association recently as an individual member.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*A Bibliography on Foreign and Comparative Law—Books and Articles in English*, compiled and annotated by Charles Szladits. New York: Columbia University, Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law (Distributed by Oceana Publications, New York), 1955. Pp. xx, 508. (Parker School Studies in Foreign and Comparative Law) \$15.00.

Dr. Szladits's book is a collection of between 13,000 and 14,000 entries of titles of books and articles, written in English, on foreign and comparative law. These entries are arranged in a classified order, the classification consisting of ten classes which are subdivided into more than 200 sub-classes and sub-divisions thereof. There is a Geographic Index, followed by an Index of Authors, but no subject index. If one wants to find, e.g., books and articles on the Mexican law of torts, anybody familiar with civil law will know that the subject of torts or rather delicts is treated in civil law under the Law of Obligations which, of course, forms a part of Private Law. Once having located the 70 item numbers for entries on Torts in the Table of Contents, the user of the bibliography will find among the numbers listed in the Geographic Index under Mexico the listed publications which deal with the Mexican law of delicts. Or, if the reader knows that a particular author has written on the Mexican law of torts, the publication is located by a

combined use of the Table of Contents and the Author Index. Publications which are deemed by the compiler to be outstanding are indicated by an asterisk and there are occasional annotations explaining the contents of a listed publication. Books are differentiated from articles by the use of boldface type for the former, but this method is used only in the Geographic Index.

The compiler was, of course, faced with many problems of inclusion and exclusion, and on the whole his choice is a happy one. Considering the enormity of the project, the accuracy of the citations is remarkable. The use of asterisks in order to point out particularly valuable publications may be welcomed by many, but is of course based on the subjective thinking of the compiler, and appears less useful when one finds an article listed once with an asterisk and at another place without it.

Law librarians will welcome this bibliography as a valuable tool and one which will reveal that they have more materials on foreign law in their libraries than they may have thought. The classified approach used in this bibliography indicates the advantages and disadvantages of this bibliographic method of arrangement and will, I believe, convince law librarians that the dictionary method should not be dispensed with completely in any case, and in fact is superior in most instances. Where, for instance, would

one locate the subject of mortmain statutes in a classification scheme without at least the aid of a subject index? Or would one be likely to look for articles on nationalization and expropriation under "Private Law"? This is not to deny that the classified approach solves many simple problems of searching of the literature, but in answering complex reference questions it can be used readily only with the aid of a subject list or the assistance of an expert searcher.

There is no doubt in this reviewer's mind that Dr. Szladits' bibliography will be referred to frequently in any law library which is used in connection with problems of foreign and comparative law.

WILLIAM B. STERN

Los Angeles County  
Law Library

*Military Law Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice*, by William B. Aycock and Seymour W. Wurfel. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955. Pp. xviii, 430. \$7.50.

Here is a book of fifteen chapters that is worthy of the attention of students of both military law and criminal law. It also will interest those who follow the work of Congress and the Services in their efforts to solve the disciplinary and legal problems of the military. At no time in our history, in time of peace, have these problems affected as large a percentage of our civilian population as they have since the Korean War. There are few families which have not had, or will have, members in the armed forces.

As the authors explain in the pref-

ace, the book is basically a compilation of material previously published in law reviews. There are revisions, in some instances, to include developments resulting from recent cases. The style is typical of a law review leading article with emphasis on discussion of cases. These cases are, in most instances, those of the United States Court of Military Appeals, Service Boards of Review, and Federal Courts. An exception to this case discussion method of treatment is found in Chapter One on historical background. Though only fifteen pages in length, this chapter is perhaps the best recent treatment, by an American author, of the history of British and American military law.

Chapters Two through Six deal with the traditional problems of jurisdiction of the military courts in the trial of persons charged with military offenses. These problems include the composition of the court-martial, its jurisdiction of the person, offense, sentence, and their modification as found in the Burns case,<sup>1</sup> i.e., which requires a "full and fair hearing" in the trial of the accused. The following chapter deals with the problem of the law officer's rulings and instruction, a field in which his duties and responsibilities are changing and expanding in scope and complexity as a result of opinions of the Court of Military Appeals.

Chapters Eight and Nine treat trial procedure proper of the court-martial and the various steps in the appellate review field. The next chapter is a rather scathing criticism of the Court

1. *Burns v. Wilson*, 346 U. S. 137, 75 Sup. Ct. 1045, 97 L.Ed. 1508 (1953).

of Military Appeals as a result of its enunciation of the "military due process" doctrine or theory. The critical approach employed is not quite in line with that of the remainder of the text, and although one may disagree with the sharpness of the criticism, he likely will agree substantially with the conclusions reached in the chapter.

The authors then deal with sufficiency of evidence as a matter of law with particular stress on the offense of desertion. Chapter twelve discusses various problems of punishments with an excellent treatment of footnote five to paragraph 127 C, Section A, *Manual for Courts-Martial, 1951*. The concluding chapters cover evidence, the various punitive articles of the Code, many of them treated briefly, and military habeas corpus.

There is a table of cases, an adequate index, a table of Articles of War and the Uniform Code, and an appendix containing the full text of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

L. G. BLACKSTOCK

University of Texas

*Labor Disputes and Their Settlement*,  
by Kurt Braun. Baltimore: The  
Johns Hopkins Press, 1955. Pp.  
343. \$6.00.

This is an excellent book, reflecting profound and objective scholarship, which may be read with profit by the novice as well as persons more familiar with the field of labor relations. The author's stated purpose "is to analyze the background of labor-management strife, the basic principles of the modern system of labor dispute settlement . . . and the effects of those principles in everyday practice." The book is a

substantially revised and enlarged edition of the same author's earlier work entitled, *Settlement of Industrial Dispute*, published in 1944. Reviewers' criticisms of the earlier volume appear to have been adequately met by the current publication.<sup>1</sup> The author's treatment of his subject is not confined to the American scene, where he digests both state and federal materials, but partakes of a comparative treatment, making reference to legislation and procedures established in a variety of foreign countries. This takes proper account of the fact that there is nothing peculiarly American about labor disputes, and recognizes that they arose from the industrial revolution which enlarged the economic frontiers of all modern countries during the second half of the eighteenth century at the same time that the philosophy of *laissez faire* was just beginning to emerge. This comparative treatment of the material, illustrating as it does that different jurisdictions have adopted different techniques for dealing with similar problems, should commend this book to legislators in quest of the experiences of others who have dealt with these kinds of issues. To a lesser extent, the book may also be read profitably by judges seeking a better understanding of basic labor law, principles and practices.

The book is divided into four main parts, entitled "Conflicts in Industrial Relations," "Mediation and Conciliation," "Arbitration," and "Labor Courts."

1. Among the reviews of the earlier book were the following: Ooms, 30 A.B.A.J. 525 (1944); Pritchett, 38 AM. POL. SCI. REV. 1002 (1944); Boudin, 5 LAW. GUILD REV. 53 (1945) and Loucks, 59 POL. SCI. Q. 627 (1944).



In the first part (Conflicts in Industrial Relations) the author sets the stage for a clear appreciation of what is to follow by giving a brief and concise history of modern industrial relations, distinguishing the various types of disputes which regularly arise between the parties to the industrial relationship and outlining in a general way the various avenues toward settlement of these disputes. Here he distinguishes clearly between disputes over "rights" on the one hand and "interests" on the other, a basic and fundamental distinction not usually appreciated by the public. As the author indicates, "Labor disputes about rights, sometimes called legal labor disputes, are controversies about the application, interpretation, or existence of rights arising out of individual or collective agreements, or out of the law," whereas, "Labor disputes about interests are economic controversies not involving legal rights or obligations . . . (typically) arising out of negotiations for the conclusion of a new or the modification of an existing, collective agreement."

Part two deals with mediation and conciliation, and begins with a comprehensive chapter on the principles of mediation. It is in this chapter that the author successfully meets much of the criticism which was directed at his earlier book, for here he has not only defined terms, but has described agencies and their procedures and devotes a considerable amount of text to the subject of how government induces the parties to the industrial relationship to submit their disputes to these agencies for settlement. At appropriate points extensive comparisons with for-

eign law are made to demonstrate similarities to as well as differences from American provisions. Another chapter describes the several mediation systems created by our federal government, while a third chapter, representing a prodigious job of research, consists of an analysis and description of the state mediation systems created under the widely varying statutory provisions of the 42 states which have such laws.

Approximately half of the book is devoted to part three, dealing with arbitration. Such space allocation seems entirely appropriate in view of the fact mentioned by the author that approximately 90 percent of the collective bargaining agreements in force today embody grievance provisions with arbitration as a terminal device for settlement. This is not to say that part three is devoted exclusively to grievance arbitration, or even to voluntary arbitration. There is a considerable amount of material on arbitration of "interest" disputes, and the author makes the point, frequently encountered by arbitrators, that in this field "there is not always a clear-cut borderline between disputes about rights and disputes about interests." There is likewise a thoroughly objective discussion of the issue of compulsory arbitration. In the main, the arrangement of part three parallels that of part two on mediation and conciliation. There is first a chapter devoted to the principles of arbitration, followed by a chapter on federal arbitration systems (which includes one of the best discussions of the work of the National Railroad Adjustment Board which the reviewer has read)

and in conclusion, a chapter on other arbitration systems, including those of the various states as well as private systems, such as the American Arbitration Association.

Part four is devoted to the institution of the labor court. It is divided into three chapters, the first of which takes account of the significance of labor courts, the second consisting of an analysis of the German system of labor courts and the third being an appraisal of the attitude toward labor courts in the United States. In the first of these chapters the author traces the history of the labor courts of France, Sweden and Germany, points out that these courts have traditionally been limited to adjudication of disputes involving rights, not interests, and describes their characteristics and organization. The second chapter describes the present system in Germany. Students of American labor law will be interested to learn that the Germans have struggled with the problem which confronts our federal courts in breach of contract cases arising under Section 301 of the Taft-Hartley Act when the defendant asserts that the plaintiff has failed to comply with the arbitration provisions of the agreement.<sup>2</sup> The German act of 1926 authorized the parties to exclude the jurisdiction of the labor courts in such cases, and insist upon compliance with the arbitration (as well as conciliation) provisions of the contract. Experience

with this provision resulted in widespread criticism and as a consequence, the present act, adopted in 1953, sharply restricts the powers of the parties in this regard, "because experience has shown that the German labor judiciary has solved legal labor disputes faster than contractual settlement agencies." Americans who would supply a legislative solution to the problem arising under Section 301 might profitably examine the German experience.

The outstanding characteristic of the book which impressed this reviewer is the author's objectivity. Writing on a most controversial subject, Mr. Braun has maintained a detached, impersonal approach which at times seems almost ruthless. While this quality is representative of his treatment of the entire subject, it is best illustrated in Chapter Seven where he discusses the much mooted institution of tripartitism. As stated at the beginning, this is a good book. It should be read by all persons who have an interest in labor relations.

CHARLES A. REYNARD

Louisiana State University

*Internationale Bibliographie der Juristischen Nachschlagewerke—International Bibliography of Legal Reference Books*, by Konrad Stollreither. Frankfurt a/Main: V. Klostermann, 1955. Pp. xiii, 595. \$20.00.

The AALL Discussion Meeting on the indexing of foreign legal materials which was held during the Chicago Convention on July 6, 1955, reflected the awareness of the fact that information on foreign and comparative law

2. See Cox, *Grievance Arbitration in the Federal Courts*, 67 HARV. L. REV. 591 (1954) and 1952 REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OF UNION-EMPLOYER CONTRACTS, Section of Labor Relations Law, American Bar Association, reprinted in 21 GEO. WASH. L. REV. 127, 134 (1952).

is becoming increasingly important for legal practice and legal research. The founding of the *American Journal of Comparative Law* in 1952 and the presence of regular courses and research facilities for the study of comparative law in leading law schools are another reflection of this awareness.

It is in this connection interesting to note that one of the few large legal bibliographies published in recent years in this country, the compilation by Charles Szladits, is concerned with Anglo-American publications in the fields of foreign and comparative law.<sup>1</sup> Julius Marke's comprehensive *Catalogue of the Law Collection of New York University* (1953) also includes a short section of works on comparative law in English and other languages but it excludes foreign law. The availability of these up-to-date bibliographies is of great value to the research worker and practitioner but they necessarily have to be supplemented by foreign bibliographies which permit access to the original materials. Although recently several comprehensive legal bibliographies on a global basis have been published abroad none of them is entirely satisfactory.

The International Committee of Comparative Law of UNESCO recognized the need for a world-wide guide to legal materials by making available its *Catalogue des Sources de Documentation Juridique Dans le Monde—A Register of Legal Documentation in the World* (1953) which, however, is largely selective.<sup>2</sup> The fifth edition

of Wilhelm Fuchs' *Juristische Bücherkunde*<sup>3</sup> which Lawrence S. Thompson correctly describes as "now almost classic"<sup>4</sup> brings this work up to date only in its descriptive part (Volume 1), the history and system of legal bibliography. The second part of this excellent work which comprises the reference sections and index, unfortunately has not been published after the third edition (Linz and New York 1928, with supplement 1934).

Stollreither's work, therefore, fills a real need and is particularly welcome since it is the first comprehensive world bibliography of legal reference works which has been published since Eugène Dramard's *Bibliographie de la bibliographie générale du droit français et étranger* (Paris, 1893). One of the outstanding features which makes the work useful in the American library is the fact that contents, section headings and indexes are given in English as well as in German, French, Italian and Spanish. Another notable feature is Dr. Stollreither's broad definition of the term "reference book". He includes not only every type of reference work but also comprehensive treatises, nearly all important collections of laws and reports, and periodicals which reflect the current state of the law and legal research.

The Bibliography is divided into three main parts, first part: General reference books; second part: General legal reference books; third part: Special fields of legal sciences. The first two parts have sections on bibliogra-

1. SZLADITS, BIBLIOGRAPHY ON FOREIGN AND COMPARATIVE LAW (1955), reviewed in this issue.

2. See review of this in 47 L. LIB. J. 262 (1954).

3. Gottingen-Grone, 1953.

4. 16 COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES 321 (1955).

phies of bibliographies, international general bibliographies, national bibliographies, lists of publications of learned societies, lists of dissertations, periodicals and articles in periodicals, "Festschriften", biographical and bibliographical reference books, encyclopedias and other reference works. In addition part two lists catalogues of law libraries, lists of official publications, dictionaries of law and collections of laws and decisions.

The third part lists in twenty-four sections the individual subject fields in law, beginning with philosophy of law and legal theory, comparative law and legislation, history of law, Roman law and ecclesiastical law. The other nineteen sections are broadly arranged according to the customary classification of the foreign legal rather than the Anglo-American system. In view of the origin of the work and in view of the fact that foreign legal systems and Anglo-American law frequently do not coincide in subject matter, this classification is acceptable. In the reviewer's opinion it does not impair the use of the work. Each section is arranged in four sub-divisions: bibliographies; encyclopedias, manuals and general works; collections of laws, reports, including digests and indexes; serials and periodicals. Each of these sub-divisions is arranged by country. Although in some of the sections the division by countries would have been sufficient and perhaps would have facilitated the use of the work, the arrangement as a whole is satisfactory.

It is helpful that most sections are subdivided into the various special subjects of the field. Unfortunately the titles of these sub-divisions are

given only in German. Titles in English would have facilitated particularly the use of the many sub-divisions in comprehensive fields like criminal law, criminology and criminal procedure, administrative law and public international law. A supplement, unfortunately also only in German, deals with works on politics, including political ideologies, political parties, international relations and with the social sciences in general. An index comprising 126 pages concludes the work. The bibliographical citations, as a whole, are accurate—also for the Anglo-American field—and in general up-to-date. In view of the difficulties which always arise in the compilation of a work of such immense scope—and particularly must have arisen in post-war Germany—the volume is unusually complete. Some omissions (for the United States especially for the years since 1952) and a few minor inaccuracies, of course, are unavoidable. They do not detract from the substantial value of the volume as a most important guide to legal source materials on a world-wide basis.

KURT SCHWERIN

Northwestern University

*Law in the Middle East*, edited by Majid Khadduri and Herbert J. Liebesny. Vol. I: Origin and Development of Islamic Law. Washington, D. C., Middle East Institute, 1955. pp. xviii, 395. \$7.50.

In his Foreword, the late Justice Robert H. Jackson pleads with the American reader of this volume that he should shed the "smug belief that the Muslim experience has nothing to

teach us" and suggests that Islamic law "may hold important lessons in law enforcement for us." Most readers of this volume will, I venture to say, not read the volume with these aims in mind, but welcome it as a stepping stone for information on a subject which evoked little interest in the United States in the past. It is a strange, but true phenomenon that the American zest for knowledge stopped short of gaining more than fleeting information on a legal system which governs the lives of hundreds of millions of people although American lawyers and government officials were brought into direct contact with it in the Philippines and in the South Pacific area. Because of the incompatibility of Western and Islamic law, Mohammedans still enjoy a somewhat autonomous legal status in the Philippines at least as far as the law of family relations is concerned.

The Middle East Institute's volume on Islamic law has the distinction of being the first book on Islamic law with an American imprint, aside from books on international aspects of Mohammedan law. By contrast, numerous books on Islamic law have been published in Western languages in England, France, Spain, Italy and Denmark. In fact, the present volume which is a collection of fifteen essays has been written largely by scholars who have authored in the past authoritative books of research or instruction on Islamic law abroad. Being the first volume in a series which is designed to deal with the law in the Middle East, it is primarily historical in nature. But as even the simplest questions of Islamic law cannot be under-

stood without a knowledge of Mohammedan religion of which it forms a part and historical aspects of a legal system which has first come into a more than occasional peaceful contact with the Western world in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, any study of Islamic law must begin with its historical aspects of necessity.

Although the Islamic world is held together by many common beliefs, it is divided into Schools and Sects. Therefore, many of the statements in the book lack general applicability. The volume is hardly a reference volume if one considers a reference book as one in which one looks up a specific point. In late years, American lawyers have been confronted with questions such as how Americans can conclude a marriage in Islamic countries, what the law of torts (or its equivalent) is in countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq and Afghanistan and numerous related questions originating in the presence of American citizens there for purposes of work or transportation. American oil companies have seen themselves confronted with the law of Waqf, comparable to our law of trust in real property (curiously enough, the Government of Israel respects the inalienable character of Waqf property, too). Some of these legal problems can be studied in their historical and some modern aspects in this volume, but other immensely practical problems (particularly those of damages for personal injuries and the rule of respondent superior) have not been dealt with or dealt with in detail—obviously because this volume is an introduction into the legal aspects of Islamic civilization and not a



lawyer's reference book. Of particular legal interest, however, is the chapter on Conflict of Law which is one of the best statements of the subject in Western languages.

The editors have done an excellent job in making the book readable and in equalizing the depth with which the various authors treated their subjects. Nevertheless, some chapters are annotated with footnote references to works in Arabic language whereas other chapters (particularly that on family law which in Islamic law includes the law of inheritance) lack references to source material.

The volume contains a brief bibliographical note referring the reader to an important, but 40 years old bibliography and a few more recent books, but ignoring recent bibliographical efforts in this field. It would have been helpful if the authors had included a bibliography of modern writings on Mohammedan law in Arabic language and a more than superficial list of books and articles on Mohammedan law in Western languages. One might even go further and say that no book on a little known subject should be published without a satisfactory bibliography and the authors themselves would bypass the danger of avoiding duplication of research if by compiling a bibliography they were forced to take notice of the existing literature.

While these latter remarks are meant in all seriousness, they should not be construed as a parting shot at an otherwise laudable work which has much to recommend for itself.

WILLIAM B. STERN

Los Angeles County  
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JUDICIAL JINGLES here attain  
Authorship by FRANK G. SWAIN.  
At NEW YORK, by PAGEANT PRESS,  
In 1955, no less,  
Published; PAGES, 168;  
Priced at a THREE DOLLAR rate.

When from the august bench, weary  
of judgment,  
His Honor woos Thalia, that comic  
Muse,  
Many the varied themes that, find-  
ing lodgment  
Within his fancy, he elects to use.

Consider the convict, the threat'ning  
stranger,  
Whose message from far San Quen-  
tin did come;  
Whereat our versifier, unmindful of  
danger  
Penned jesting lines now ensconced  
in this tome.

Naught in his daily round, weighty  
or slender,  
But some way is brought in the  
sweep of his quill:  
Grandchildren, or starlets; moun-  
tainous splendor;  
Gentry assorted who jail cells do fill;

Lawyers peculiar, youthful or aged;  
Legal anomalies; doctrines perverse;  
Medical witnesses, not to be caged,  
With their obscurities making bad  
worse.

When he has exhausted topics juris-  
tic,  
Our author betakes him to general  
themes:  
Vacations, and gardens, and matters  
domestic,



And even a river that's not what it seems.

If I were to venture a cautious opinion,

'Twould be that he spreads himself far, far too thin.

Most pieces do not achieve general dominion

In interest. A few catchy bits bring a grin.

One oft is hard put to follow the meter;

Sometimes it is needful to guess at the rhyme;

But many there are, in skill no completer,

Who break out in print. At the worst, it's no crime.

MAURICE H. MERRILL

University of Oklahoma  
College of Law

## CURRENT PUBLICATIONS\*

by DOROTHY SCARBOROUGH AND VIRGINIA DUNLAP, *Joint Editors*

### *Accounting*

Dohr, J. L., Thompson, G. C. and Warren, W. C. *Accounting and the law*. 2d ed. Brooklyn, Foundation Press, 1955. 713p. \$9.00.

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